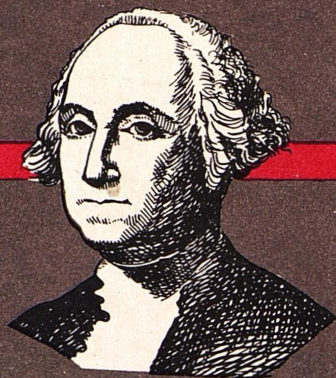
7 WORLD HISTORY







Tamil Nadu Textbook Society

WORLD
HISTORY

STANDARD VII

Untouchability is a sin
Untouchability is a crime
Untouchability is inhuman.



Tamil Nadu
Textbook Society
MADRAS

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Authors :

Thiru V. D. Srinivasan
Headmaster,
S. S. V. Higher Secondary School
Madras

Thiru **Dhana. Ramachandran**
Headmaster,
Raja Desingh Government
Higher Secondary School,
Gingee, South Arcot District.

Price Rs. 2-30

Reviewers:

Prof. M. V. Subramaniam
Sripuram Extention
Tirunelveli

Thiru T. K. Rajagopalan
Headmaster,
Government Higher Secondary School
Padalur, Trichy District.

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CONTENTS

Education does not mean teaching people what they do not know. It means teaching them to behave as they do not behave. It is not teaching the youth the shapes of letters and the tricks of numbers. It means. on the contrary, turning them into the perfect exercise and kingly continence of their bodies and souls.

—JOHN RUSKIN

1. RIVER VALLEY CIVILIZATIONS

Introduction

According to H.G. Wells, Civilization is the term given to the life of the people in a settled territory, with

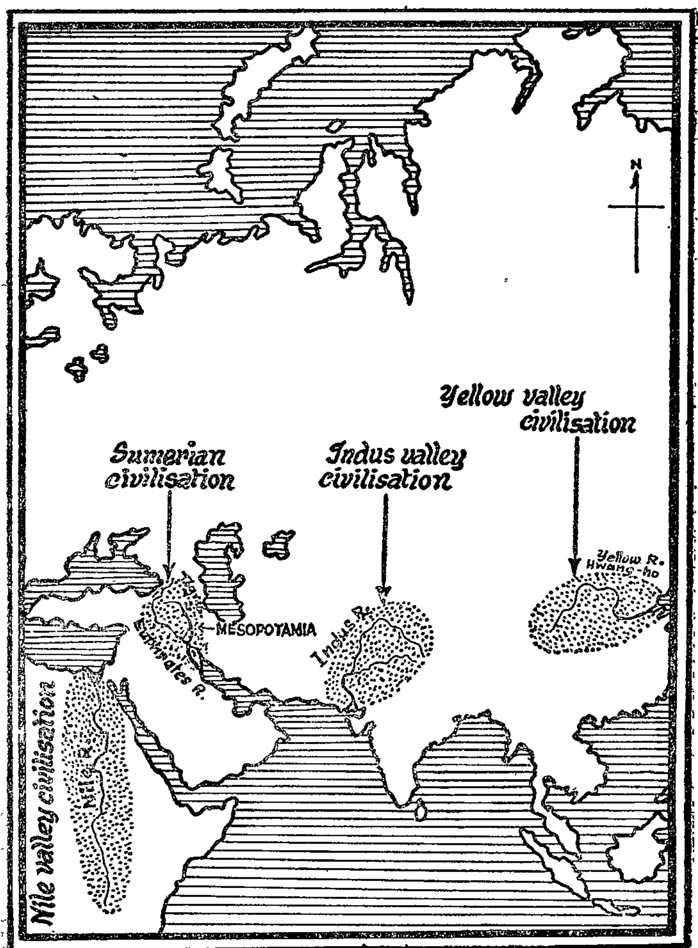


Fig 1. River Valley Civilizations

different occupations and obeying the laws of a stable government. When man was wandering from place to place, he was not regarded as civilised. Man cannot live without food and water. He had to cultivate the soil and grow corn. When he cultivated the soil, he settled permanently along river valleys. The rivers supplied man with fresh water for drinking. They also helped him to communicate or transfer goods from one place to another. Hence, permanent settlements grew along the banks of rivers. In course of time they became flourishing and prosperous settlements. Later they became the **Cradles of Civilization.**

The most important River Valley Cultures were, the Nile Valley, the birth place of the Egyptian Civilization, the land between the twin rivers Euphrates and Tigris, the birth place of the Sumerian Civilization, the Indus Valley Civilization, and the ancient Chinese Civilization in the Yellow River Basin.

(A) THE NILE VALLEY CIVILIZATION OR THE EGYPTIAN CIVILIZATION

1. Gift of the Nile

This great civilization flourished about 4000 years before the birth of Christ along the banks of the river Nile, in Egypt. The Greek historian **Herodotus** called Egypt **The gift of the Nile**, for without the Nile river, Egypt would be another desert, an extension of the Sahara. The narrow strip of land on either side of the river Nile is green and fertile. No wonder the Egyptians worshipped the River Nile which made them live in comfort.

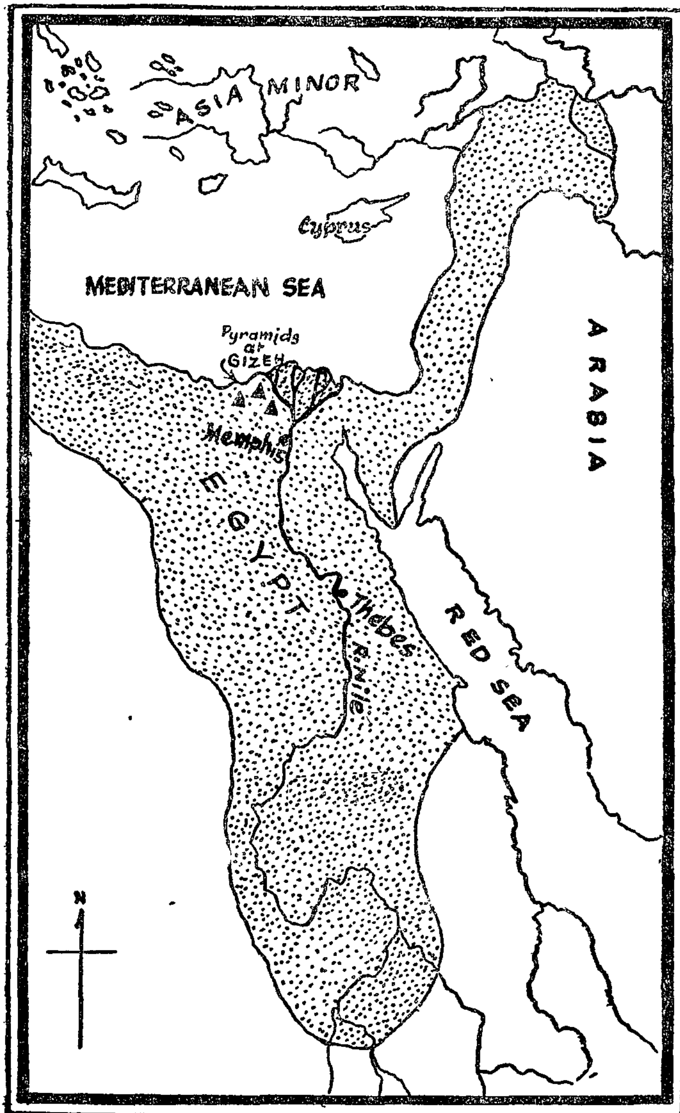


Fig 2. Nile Valley Civilization

2. Political Conditions

The rulers of ancient Egypt were called **Pharaohs.** The Pharaoh was an absolute ruler and his word was law. He was considered to be of divine origin. In Egyptian language Pharaoh means **big house.** In course of time Pharaoh meant the king. The Pharaohs thought themselves to be different from the common people. They wanted to keep the royal rights to themselves. Hence, they never married outside their family circle.

3. Religious and Social Conditions

As there was a stable national government people lived in peace. People spent their leisure in amusements and cultivating arts. They built artistic towers and filled them with paintings and inscriptions. The Egyptians were the first to convey their ideas in writing. They had ideas about life after death, in ship-building, metal industry and in medicines. In all these the early Egyptians showed the way to others.

4. The art of writing

The Egyptians were the first to develop a systematic way of representing their thoughts through letters. They developed a method of picture writing. This method of writing is known as **Hieroglyphics.** They made a kind of paper known as **papyrus** from the reeds grown on the banks of the river Nile. The present word 'paper' is derived from papyrus. The sheets were rolled into a **scroll.** Scrolls were collected and arranged according to the subjects in their libraries.

5. Art and Architecture

The Egyptians believed in life, after death. They thought that the souls of the dead lived in tombs.

Hence, they preserved the dead bodies. The preserved bodies were called **Mummies.** The embalmed bodies were left with food, clothes and furniture in tombs. The size of the tombs depended upon the status of the dead person. The Pharaohs who were believed to be of divine origin were buried in big tombs known as

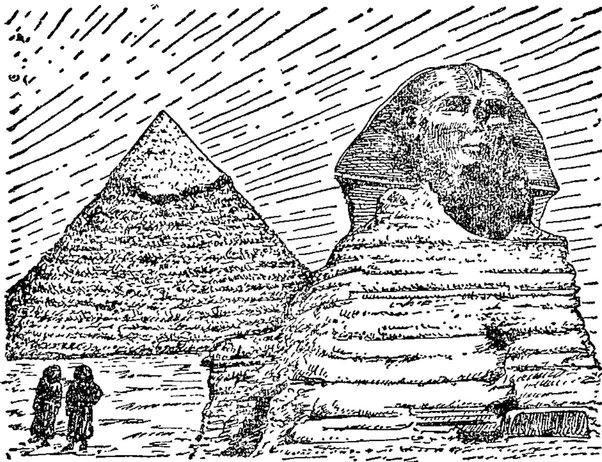


Fig 3. Sphinx – Pyramid

Pyramids. The greatest of the Pyramids was built by Pharaoh **Cheops.** It stands at Gizeh. It is 147 meters high and 229 meters at the base. One hundred thousand men worked for 20 years to complete it. It is regarded as one of the seven wonders of the ancient world.

Near the Great Pyramid of Cheops at Gizeh is the famous **Sphinx** with the head of the man and the body of a lion. It is made of a single rock. This is a symbol of the sculptural skill of the ancient Egyptians.

(B) MESOPOTAMIAN CIVILIZATION - SUMERIAN CIVILIZATION

Introduction

The alluvial plain watered by the Euphrates and the Tigris, was named by the Greeks, as **Mesopotamia**,

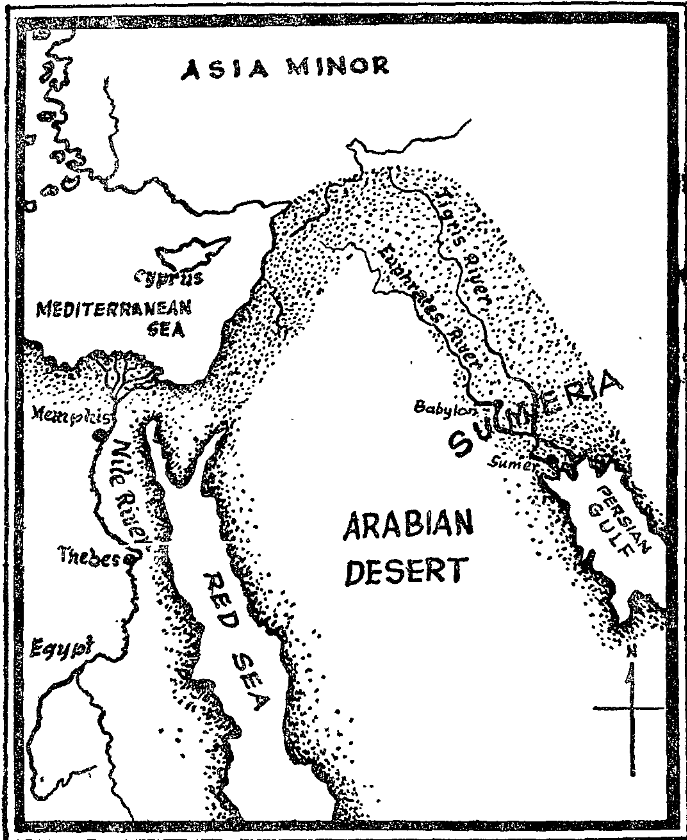


Fig 4. Euphrates—Tigris Valley Civilization

the land between two rivers. This valley became the cradle of many civilizations. Many nomadic tribes

attracted by the rich soil, settled there. The earliest of these tribes were the Sumerians.

The salient featuresof Sumerian Civilization

The Sumerians developed a style of writing known as **Cuneiform writting.** They made tablets out of clay and with reeds they stamped their signs on the soft clay. The reeds left wedge-shaped marks.



Fig 5. Cuneiform Letters

The word 'Cuneus' in Latin means wedge shaped. The other important contributions of the Sumerians were (1) the discovery of wheel and its various uses, (2) commercial contract, (3) establishing Cuneiform libraries and (4) division of time into 60 seconds.

Babylonian Empire and Hammurabi

The Sumerians were conquered by the Amorites who followed only the Sumerian culture. Hammurabi, the greatest Amorite ruler, made Babylon, his Capital, in 2,100 B. C. He founded an empire and gave the people a set of laws known as the 'code of **Hummurabi'**. The laws of Hammurabi were based on the principle 'an eye for an eye' and a 'tooth for a tooth.' There were laws governing debt, marriages,

bank, trade and commerce, inheritance, etc. These laws were engraved on a rock beneath his statue in Babylon. After the death of Hammurabi the warlike Assyrians conquered Mesopotamia and the Sumerian Civilization came to an end.

(C) INDUS VALLEY CIVILIZATION

1. Origin

About 5,000 years ago a great civilization flourished on the banks of the Indus and it spread to several parts of North India. It was in 1922 that archaeologists

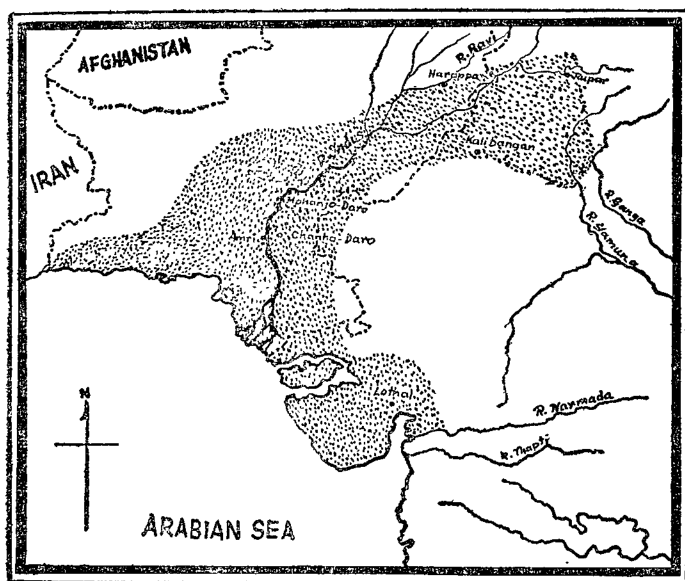


Fig 6. Indus Valley Civilization

discovered two great cities along the course of the Indus. One of them was **Mohenjodaro** (meaning a mound of dead) in Sind and the other was **Harappa**

situated on the banks of the river Ravi in Punjab. Historians differ regarding the race of the Indus Valley people. But it is certain that the civilization was developed by a **'Pre-Aryan and Non - Aryan People'** This civilization is said to have flourished between 3,250 B.C. and 2,750 B.C.

2. Town Planning

The excavations at Harappa and Mohenjodaro have shown the existence of well-planned cities. The streets cut each other at right angles and were broad. The streets were paved with burnt bricks and had covered drains. There was an elaborate drainage system as good as we find in the modern cities. The house drains opened into the underground main drain. The discovery of a community bathing centre, known as the 'Great Bath' at Mohenjodaro is unique in itself. Round the Great Bath there were bath rooms. At Harappa a 'granary' where grain was stored, was discovered.

3. Social Life

The people of the Indus Valley practised agriculture. They wore cotton and woollen clothes. Indus Valley people domesticated oxen, camels, buffaloes, sheep and pigs. The horse and iron were not known to them. Bronzesmiths made weapons and Goldsmiths made ornaments. Pottery was found highly developed among them. Dancing and chess were their principal amusements.

Priests and ambassadors occupied an important place in society. As no royal palaces have been found, it is believed that the Indus Valley people might not have had kings to rule over them.

4. Religion

The religion of the Indus Valley people can be reconstructed from numerous seals. They worshipped the Mother Goddess Shakti and Shiva. A seal having the figure of a God with three faces, in Yogic pose, surrounded by animals has been discovered. This may be Siva.

(D) THE HWANG-HO OR YELLOW RIVER CIVILIZATION

Introduction

China is a vast country. It has a long history extending to many centuries. Its natural barriers are the Himalayas in the south and the Pacific Ocean in the east. These separated China from the rest of the world. The greatness of the Chinese civilization was not known to the rest of the world due to its isolation. The valley of the Hwang-Ho (yellow river) in China was the seat of an ancient civilization which was perhaps as old as the Nile Valley civilization.

1. Religion

The Chinese believed in innumerable spirits that lived in mountains, rivers and valleys. In course of time two great philosophers arose and they were **Confucius** and **Laotze.** Confucius improved Chinese Society very much by stressing the importance of a moral life. The teachings of Confucius exercised a great influence on Chinese Society for many centuries.

2. Political Conditions

The Chinese people believed that kings were the representatives of God. Several royal dynasties ruled over China in very early times. Government officials

were chosen on the basis of an examination. They were generally learned men and were called **Mandarians.**

3. Contribution of Chinese Civilization

The credit for the invention of gun powder, printing paper, silk and porcelain goes to the Chinese.

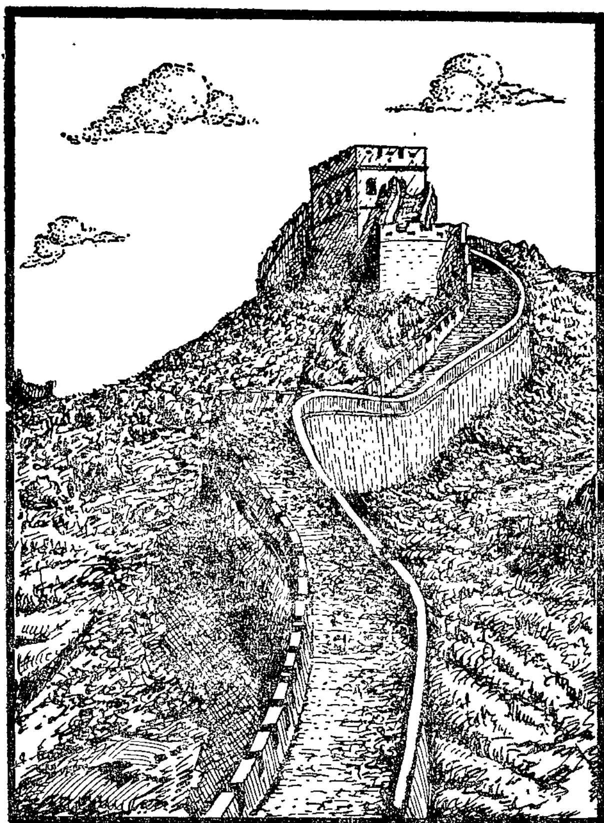


Fig 7. The Great Wall of China

The world-wide popular drink 'tea' was introduced by them. In the third century B.C. (in 228B.C.,)

the Chinese Emperor **Ch'in Shih Huang-Ti** built the **Great Wall of China** to protect the country from invasion. This wall is 2,880 kilometres long, 6 metres broad and 6 metres high and is considered to be one of the wonders of the Ancient World.

QUESTIONS

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

1. Pharaoh was the ____________ of the ancient Egypt.
2. Sphinx has the head of the ____________ and the body of a ____________.
3. The Indus Valley civilization flourished between ______ and ____________.
4. The officials in ancient China were called ____________.

II. Write short answers.

1. Why did civilizations appear in River Valleys?
2. Why is Egypt called the 'Gift' of the Nile?
3. What do you know about the Pyramids and Sphinx?
4. What is the meaning of Mesopotamia?
5. Mention the contribution of the Sumerians to World Civilization.
6. What do you know about the Philosophers of China?
7. What was the contribution of China to World Civilization?

III. Write short notes.

(a) Mummy, (b) Hieroglyphics, (c) Hammurabi, (d) Cuneiform.

IV. Write long answers.

1. Write an essay on the chief features of Sumerian Civilization.
2. Describe the Indus Valley Civilization.

Practical Work

1. On the outline map of the world mark the centres of River Valley Civilizations?
2. Visit a Museum.

2. ANCIENT INDIA

(A) ARYANS

Introduction

The Aryans came to India around the close of the Mohenjodaro Period (2,000 B.C.). They were a new race of men with a new culture. Before their arrival the Dravidians in India had developed a fine culture of their own. Indian culture was, but the synthesis of these two great cultures. Now let us learn about the salient features of the Aryan Culture.

1. Aryan Settlements

The original home of the Aryans is believed to be Central Asia. Agriculture was their main occupation. When the Aryans entered the Indus Valley through the north western passes, they came into conflict with earlier native people. They at first settled in the region of Punjab, then called as **Sapta Sindhu**. In course of time the Aryan tribes expanded into India and gradually occupied the whole of North India. It was known as **Aryavartham.**

2. Social and Religious Conditions

Agriculture was their main occupation. Their flocks of cattle and sheep formed another source of living. They were organised into tribes, each under its own chief. Their civilization was village-centered. Much of our knowledge of Aryans comes from the **Vedas.** The Vedas were four in number namely: **Rig Veda, Yajur Veda, Sama Veda,** and **Atharvana Veda.** They

are considered to be sacred. They are a collection of hymns to Nature Gods whom they worshipped.

Milk and its products, rice, barley and meat formed their food. The cow was held sacred. Their pastimes included chariot races, music and dancing.

The Aryans lived in family groups. Father was the head of the family. Women were respected. When Aryan population increased in numbers, Society became divided into four classes based upon occupation. Later this classification was based upon birth. It was in this way that castes arose in India.

3. Political Conditions

The King who was the head of the tribe was called **Rajan.** He was assisted by two assemblies, the **Sabha** and the **Samithi.** When kings became powerful these assemblies declined in importance.

4. Literature

Sanskrit was the language of the Aryans. Towards the close of the Vedic period, two Great epics, the **Ramayana** and the **Mahabaratha** were written. The Ramayana was written by sage, Valmiki and the Mahabaratha was written by Veda Vyasa. They throw much light on the life and beliefs of the Aryans.

(B) JAINISM AND BUDDHISM

The Aryans were a very simple people when they came. They were Nature workshippers. Later they performed rituals and animal sacrifices. Animal sacrifice was hated by many. Sanskrit was the language of the

rituals and many did not understand their significance. There were many who thought that the practice of religion ought to be simple. New and simpler ways to a better life were pointed by the two great reformers Mahavira and The Buddha.

MAHAVIRA : JAINISM

Vardhamana Mahavira was the son of a Vaisali Chief. When Mahavira grew up he spent most of his time thinking about the meaning of life. At the age of 30, he left his wife and child and performed severe penances for 12 years and then came out as 'JINA' (conqueror) to preach the religion of Ahimsa. He never considered himself as a founder of new faith, but a follower of twenty three Thirthankaras preceding him. He was the 24th Thirthankara.

His teachings are summed up in the phrase Triratna (three jewels)—Right faith, Right thinking and Right conduct. His followers are called Jains. Respect for life was the essence of Mahavira's teachings. The Jain religion spread all over India. The Jain monks spread their religion through the regional languages. As a result language and literature of various places were developed. Chandragupta Maurya accepted this new faith and later died at Shravanabelagula. Koon Pandyan and Mahendra Varma Pallava helped Jainism to spread in the South. Rigidity of faith and lack of political support caused its decline. Today we find most of the Jains in Rajasthan and Gujarat.

BUDDHA : BUDDHISM

1. Early life

Gautama or Siddhartha, as the Buddha was known in his early life, was the son of a Sakya

prince, Suddhodana and Mayadevi. He married early and led a life of ease and comfort. But when he saw the life he was a changed man. He was moved by the miseries of mankind like old age, disease and death which showed him clearly the uselessness of the pursuit of pleasure. At the age of 20 after the birth of his son Rahula, he left his palace to find a remedy to end the human misery. He tortured himself with severe penances to find a solution. But he soon found out that extremes of self torturing and pursuit of pleasure are useless in his search for truth. Later he calmly meditated under a pipal tree at Bodh Gaya and he was enlightened. Henceforth he was called as the Buddha (Enlightened).

2. His Teachings

The Buddha taught universal love. He found that there is suffereing in life and that the cause of suffering is desire. If the desire is removed misery will end. To end desire and achieve peace or Nirvana he proclaimed the Eight-fold path. It consisted of (1) Right action, (2) Right belief, (3) Right aim, (4) Right speech, (5) Right living, (6) Right effort, (7) Right thinking and (8) Right meditation.

3. Spread of Buddhism

Due to the simplicity and directness of appeal Buddhism spread rapidly.

Asoka and Kaniska, the two great emperors, made Buddhism, the state religion and spread it far and wide. But later due to the efforts of Acharyas like Sankara and Ramanuja, Buddhism lost its hold in India. It was mainly due to the absorption of its salient features into Hinduism by Hindu Religious Reformers.

Alwars and Nayanmars of South by their Bakthi cult completely wiped out both Jainism and Buddhism in the South.

4. Causes for Decline

(i) In the reign of Kanishka there took place a great change in Buddhism. Hitherto the Buddha was regarded only as a spiritual leader. Now he came to be worshipped as a God. Images of the Buddha were made, temples were built; and rituals and festivals were conducted in honour of the Buddha. The new Buddhism was called Mahayana Buddhism while the old Buddhism was called Hinayana. When people found that there was not much difference between Hinduism and Mahayana Buddhism, the religion of the Buddha lost its hold on the people. Besides some of the good features of Buddhism like Ahimsa were adopted by Hinduism.

(ii) After Asoka and Kanishka, Buddhism lost State patronage.

(iii) The religious propaganda of the Nayanmars, Alwars and Acharyas led to the revival of Hinduism and the decline of Buddhism.

QUESTIONS

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

1. The area in which the Aryans had settled at first in North India was known as ______.

2. The four Vedas are ______, ______, ______ and ______.

3. ______, ______ were the councils which advised the Aryan king in his duties.

4. ______ and ______ were the two great epics of the Vedic Period.

5. The three basic principles of Jainism are ______, ______, ______.

6. 'Jina' means ______.

7. ______ and ______ were the Kings who adopted Jainism.

8. ______ and ______ were the kings who spread Buddhism far and wide.

9. The Buddhism that existed during the times of Asoka was called ______ and the new faith was ______.

II. Write short answers.

1. What was the original home of the Aryans?
2. Write a brief note on Mahavira.
3. Give the names of the wife and child of Siddhartha.
4. What was the eight fold path to achieve Nirvana?

III. Write long answers.

1. Describe the religious and social life of the Aryans.
2. Describe the life and teachings of the Buddha.

Practical Work

1. Mark the following on the outline map of India:
   Rajasthan, Indus River, Punjab, Gujarat, Gaya.
2. Read the life of the 'Buddha' and 'Manimekala'.

3. LEGACY OF GREECE AND ROME

Introduction

Many great civilizations were born 4000 years before the birth of Christ in the river valleys of Asia and Africa. But only 1500 years before the birth of Christ two great civilizations were born and grown in Greece and Rome in the continent of Europe. They were higher civilizations than that of the river valleys. The modern European civilization is based on that of the Greeks and the Romans. Let us learn about the legacy of Greece and Rome.

(A) GREECE

1. Origin

It was by about 2000 B.C. that a branch of the Aryan race settled in Greece more or less at the same time, when the Aryans reached India. They developed a distinct civilization of their own. In the words of Pandit Nehru, Modern Europe in some way is the 'Child of the ancient Greeks'.

2. Political Life

The Greeks settled in small villages in the valleys divided by mountains. Gradually the scattered villages grouped themselves into small City States. Every City State had its own government, law and customs. As we have national patriotism today, they had local patriotism. The most important among the City States were **Athens, Sparta, Corinth** and **Thebes.**

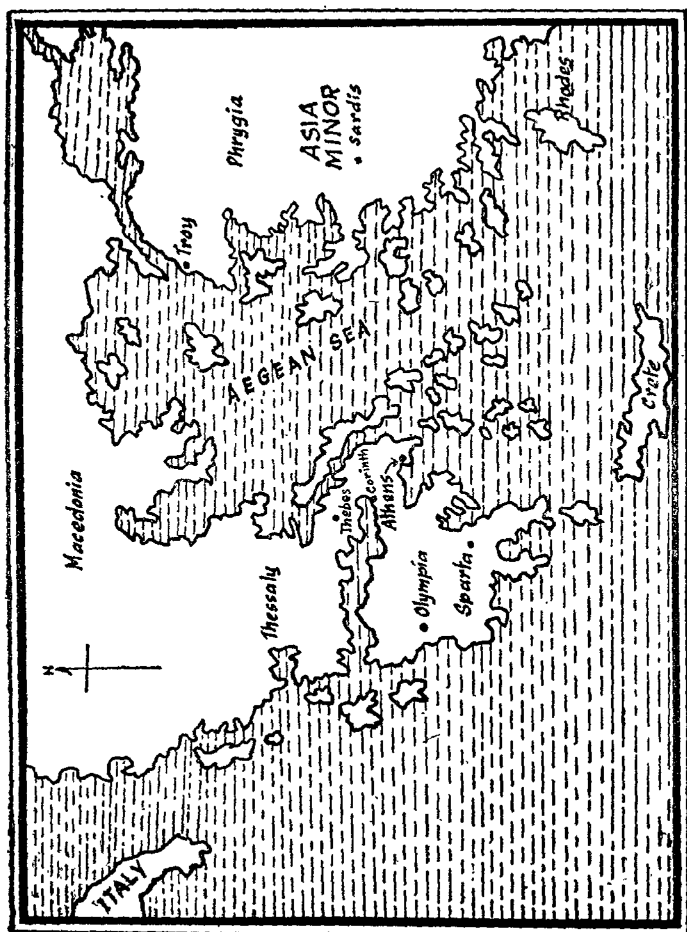


Fig 8. City States of Ancient Greece

The ancient Greeks were very fond of individual liberty. They made many experiments in the art of Government. At first they started with **Monarchy**. When the Kings became unpopular, they were replaced by the government of nobles. It was known as Aristocracy. When the nobles became corrupt, powerful and capable leaders established a form of government known as Tyranny. Although the tyrants were good in administration they denied individual freedom. As the Greeks loved freedom, tyranny was overthrown. The next form of Government experimented by the Greeks was Democracy (Rule by people). As several experiments in government were made by the Greeks, Greece has been called a **Political Laboratory.**

Democracy is the greatest contribution of the Greeks to the world. Athens became a perfect democracy, under the Great statesman, **Pericles.** Every citizen was allowed a share in the Government. Payment was made for political service. The Greek ideal, Government of the people, by the people and for the people, is valued even today. The whole world is indebted to the ancient Athenians for having given the idea of democracy.

3. Philosophy

The Age of Pericles produced many scholars and philosophers. These men taught people to think and develop the spirit of enquiry. Although Socrates who told them to think and act, was poisoned to death by the Greek Government. The ideas preached by him were nourished by his famous disciples, Plato and Aristotle. They formed the basis of European thought. It is significant to note here that Greek culture was spread



Fig. 9. Socrates

all over the world by Alexander, the Great, the disciple of Aristotle.

4. **Science and Literature**

The Greeks contributed much to world literature. Like our epics, the 'Ramayana' and the 'Mahabaratha', Homer 'a great poet' wrote **Iliad** and **Odyssey.** It was Greece that gave us **Herodotus**, the 'Father of History'. The art of Drama was first developed by the Greeks. **Sophecles**, **Euripides** and **Aeschylus** were the greatest among them. They were the first to use open air theatres to spread literary and political ideas to the public.

In science **Hippacrates** laid the foundation of modern medicine, **Pythogoras** developed the science of mathematics and **Archimedes** gave certain basic concepts in Physics. **Euclid** compiled and proved theorems in Geometry.

5. **Art and Architecture**

In scultpure and achitecture the Greeks were great. A fine monument was built on the Acropolis of Athens, by its greatest architect **Phidias** and dedicated to Goddess Athene.

6. Olympic Games

The Greeks appreciated not only intellectual capacity but also physical beauty. 'A sound mind in a sound body' was their motto. Forgetting their rivalry the Greek City states met once in four years for athletic contests. It was conducted near Mount Olympus. The world has now revived the Olympic Games.

(B) LEGACY OF ROME

1. Political

Like the Greeks, the Romans also belong to the Aryan race. Rome was built on seven hills and came to be known as the 'City of Seven Hills'. Soon it spread into a mighty empire covering Italy, Spain, Greece, Britain and Egypt. This was made possible by the efforts of **Julius Caesar** and **Augustus Caesar.** The Roman Power started developing around 1st century B.C. and reached its peak at the beginning of 5th century B.C. Roman Empire spread to three continents Europe, Asia and Africa.

Although the Romans have not contributed any original ideas to the various aspects of civilization, they adopted the Greek civilization and spread it everywhere. Its greatest contribution was in the field of law. The legal systems of most of the countries in Europe have borrowed largely from Roman law and practices. The Romans were the first to show how to rule a vast empire effectively.

2. Art and Literature

The alphabets developed by Rome are used in all the European Languages. Latin is the mother

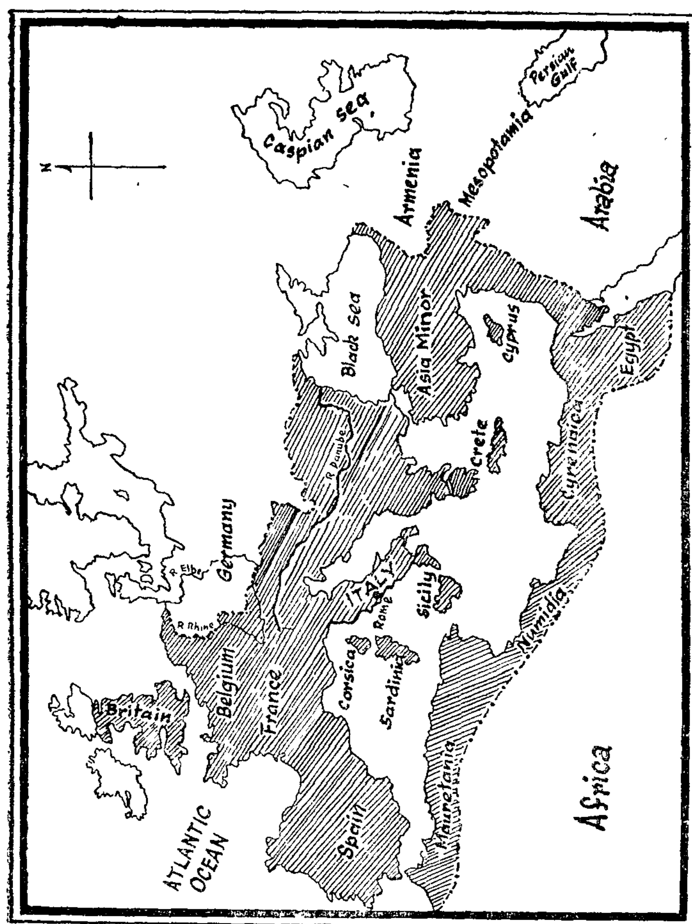


Fig 10. Roman Empire

of European Languages. Ovid and Virgil were great poets. **Seneca** and **Marcus Aurelias** were its great thinkers.

Whereas the Greeks concentrated their artistic energies on the construction of temples in honour of their gods, the Romans constructed public buildings like baths, bridges, canals, roads, palaces and theatres. The Romans were the first to use arches in building bridges over canals.

The Romans preserved the Greek Culture and passed it on to others. The calendar system we follow to-day was one of their contributions to the modern world. The months, July and August actually refer to Julius Caesar and Augustus Caesar.

QUESTIONS

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

1. ________ and ________ were the two important City States of Greeks.
2. The country which is proudly called as the 'Political Laboratory' is ________ .
3. ________ was the greatest sculptor of Ancient Greece.
4. ________ and ________ are Greek Epics. They were written by ________.
5. ________, ________, ________ were the great Philosophers of Ancient Greece.
6. The Language of Romans was ________ .

II. Write short answers.

1. Mention a few great Greek Thinkers.
2. Who was praised as the 'Father of History' ?
3. Who were the great Roman Thinkers ?

III. Write short notes on.

1. Olympic Games.
2. Greatness of Athens.

IV. Write long answers.

1. Give an account of the legacy of ancient Greece.
2. Mention the contributions of the Romans in the fields of Politics, Language and Literature.

Practical Work

1. On the outline map of Greece mark the ancient City States.
2. Draw a map to indicate the extent of the Roman Empire.

4. RISE AND SPREAD OF CHRISTIANITY

Introduction

Christianity is one of the Great Religions of the world. It had its humble growth in Asia; it spread to Europe and later became a world religion. Most of the followers of Christian religion to-day live in Europe, America and Australia. Jesus was the founder of the Christian Religion.

1. Life of Jesus

Nearly two thousand years ago **Jesus** was born in a Jewish family at Bethlehem, near Jerusalem, in the province of Judaea in Palestine. It is believed that he was born on the 25th December in 4 B.C. 25th December every year is celebrated as 'Christmas Day' by the Christians all over the world to-day. His father **Joseph**, was a carpenter and his mother's name was **Mary.** Christians believe that Jesus was born by the grace of God and that He is the Son of God. Most of his early life was spent in Nazareth. Even in his early days he had a spiritual bent of mind and had great interest in religion and philosphy.

When Jesus was thirty years of age, he met his cousin **John,** the Baptist and got himself baptised. John proclaimed that Jesus was the Messiah appointed to establish the 'Kingdom of Heaven' on earth. Thereafter he went away for meditation for 40 days. Then he began to preach his new faith far and wide in Palestine.

2. His teachings

Jesus believed in one Supreme God. He believed service to man was service to God. Love of Mankind was the gist of his teachings. 'Love thy neighbour as thyself' was the basic principle of his new religion. "To err is human, to forgive is Divine. Those who really feel sorry for their mistakes are sure to get the grace of God. Repentance is the sure way to wash away one's sin" he said.

'Every body is equal before God' proclaimed Jesus. This irritated the Jews as they believed they were the favourite sons of God. Jesus also offended them because he taught that true religion lay in love and service and not in rituals and ceremonies. Hence, the Jewish priests and the well-to-do raised a hue and cry against him. They complained to the Roman Governor that Jesus was planning to overthrow the Roman Government. The Governor ordered him to be arrested. When Jesus was talking with his chosen followers called Apostles at Mount Olive, he was arrested. Jesus was tried but the Governor found him innocent. But the Jews forced the Governor to condemn him to death. He was nailed to the cross to die. The death on the cross is known as Crucifixion. He was crucified on Friday.

Jesus was a very great religious leader. It can be clearly seen from his last utterance, before his death on the cross; "Father forgive them, for they know not what they do". Christians believe that Jesus came back alive three days after his death. The event of his coming back to life is known as Resurrection. The teachings of Christ are found in the **Bible** and it is the Holy Book of the Christians.

3. Spread of Christianity

When Jesus was crucified his disciples were terribly upset. But when they saw Jesus resurrected the Apsotles boldly went in different directions and proclaimed the religion of their master. **St. Peter** and **St. Thomas** spread His teachings far and wide. St. Thomas came to India and preached Christianity in the southern part of our country.

The credit of spreading the religion of Christ to a number of countries belongs to **Saint Paul,** a Jew. In the beginning he was the enemy of Christianity. He became a great missionary and proclaimed that Christianity was the only good religion for mankind. Unfortunately St. Paul was crucified by the Roman Emperor, Nero. After Nero christians were mercilessly persecuted by Roman Emperors. But the more they were persecuted the stronger the religion became. More and more people accepted the Christian Faith.

In 324 A. D. **Constantine** became the Emperor of Rome. He embraced the new religion. This was a great advantage to Christianity. Later on, his successor **Theodosius** made Christianity a state religion. From then onwards Christianity spread repidly until it rose to the status of a world religion.

QUESTIONS

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

1. ______ was the father of Jesus and ______ was his mother.
2. The real credit for the spread of Christianity goes to ______.

3. The Holy Book of the Christians is ______.

4. ______ made Christianity the official religion of the Roman Empire.

II. Write short answers.

1. Where was Jesus born ?

2. Name the Chief disciples of Jesus.

3. By whom was St. Paul crucified ?

4. Name the Apostle who spread Christianity in South India.

III. Write short notes on.

St. Paul, Constantine, Apostles.

IV. Write long answer.

Describe the main teachings of Jesus Christ.

Practical Work

1. Visit a Church and note the teachings delivered there.

2. Read the Bible.

5. RISE AND SPREAD OF ISLAM

Introduction

Six hundred years after the birth of Christ, a new religion was preached in Arabia. The people in Arabia were ignorant and superstitious. They worshipped idols of different gods. They constantly fought among themselves. In this atmosphere **Prophet Muhammad** was born in 570 A. D. in the city of **Mecca**. The religion preached by him is called **Islam**.

1. Life of Muhammad, the Prophet

Muhammad was a posthumous child. He lost his mother also when he was a child. He was brought up by his uncle. When he was young he helped his uncle in his business. He travelled to several countries in connection with his business. These travels helped him to understand the condition of the people in various lands. He showed honesty in business. He always spoke the truth. These qualities of Muhammad attracted **Khatheeja**, a rich widow. She employed Muhammad in her business and when he conducted it in an efficient and honest manner she married him.

After his marriage he turned his attention to reform his people. He spent many solitary hours in the **Hira Mountain Cave**. One day in the month of Ramzan, **Gabriel**, the messenger of God appeared before him and gave him a message.

Muhammad repeated the message to his wife. She recognised him as God's prophet and followed his

teachings. She was the first **Muslim.** But the people of Mecca did not accept his teachings. They even tried to kill him. So, Muhammad went from Mecca to Medina in the year 622 A.D. This incident is considered to be a special event and is called the **Hejira.** The Muslim Calendar starts from the Hejira (622 A.D.)

Muhammad was warmly welcomed by the people of Medina. Slowly, he got many followers. After some years he conquered Mecca. He destroyed the idols and established Islam firmly in Mecca. He gradually conquered many a tribe and when he died in 632, Islam had spread almost over the whole of Arabia.

2. Teachings of Islam

Muhammad told his friends the message, he received from time to time from God and later they were collected and compiled in a book called **Quran.** The Quran is the holy book of Muslims.

The principal teachings of the Prophet are:

1. There is only one God and Muhammad is his prophet.

2. Idol worship is not permitted.

3. Quran contains the message of God.

4. Islam believes in life after death.

5. Islam believes in equality of men and stresses on the brotherhood of mankind.

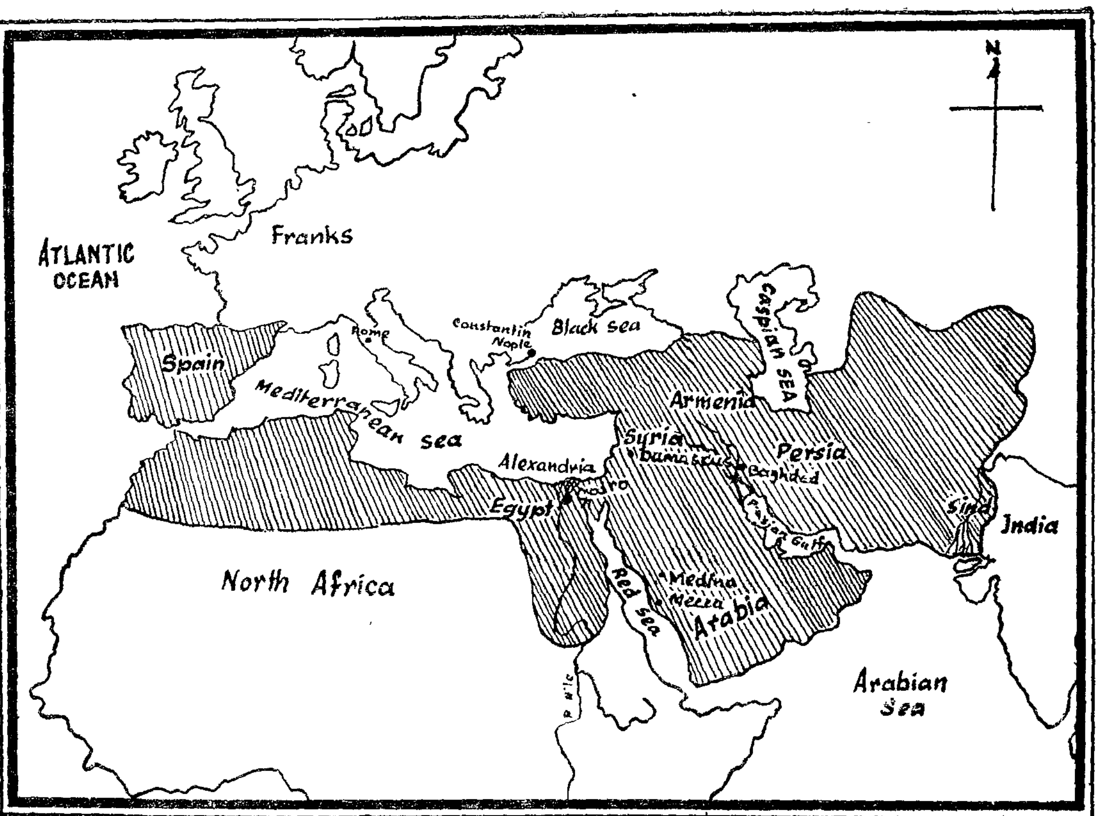


Fig. 11. Muslim Empire in 750 A D.

The Prophet ordered his followers to perform five duties. (1) Every Muslim should pray five times a day facing Mecca. (2) He should not drink liquor and he should not collect interest on the money lent. (3) Charity should be given to the poor and the needy. (4) Fasting should be observed during day in the Holy month of Ramzan. (5) At least once in his life time a Muslim should undertake a pilgrimage to Mecca, if his resources permit him to do so.

3. Spread of Islam

We have already learnt that Islam spread all over Arabia during the time of Muhammad. After his death Islam was carried to far and wide by his successors known as **Caliphs**. The Caliphs were the political and religious leaders of Muslims. Important among them were **Abubaker, Omar** and **Ottoman.** Thus some years after the death of the Prophet a great part of the civilized world accepted Islam. Islam became a World Religion within a short span of time.

The Muslim Empire extended over the three continents of Asia, Europe and Africa. In India the Muslims came in three waves, the Arabs in the 8th century, the Turko Afghans in the 11th and 12th centuries and the Mughals in the 16th century. The Arabs conquered Sind. The Turko Afghans set up the Delhi Sultanate which ruled North India for nearly three centuries. The Mughals built an empire in India which lasted for two centuries.

QUESTIONS

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

1. The holy book of Islam is ________.
2. In 622 B.C. Muhammad went from ________ to ________. This is known as ________.
3. Muhammad hated ________.
4. The successors of the Prophet were called the ________. Most important of them were ________, ________ and ________.

II. Write short answers.

1. State briefly the early life of Muhammad.
2. What is Hejira ?

III. Write long answers.

1. What are the main teachings of Islam ?
2. How did Islam spread as a World Religion ?

Practical Work

1. Mark the spread of Islam in a map and mark Mecca, Medina and Baghdad in it.
2. Visit a mosque.

6. EUROPE IN THE MIDDLE AGES

FEUDALISM

The 'Middle Ages' cover the period from the 11th century A.D. to the 16th century. There was disorder all over Europe during the period from 500 A.D. to 1,100 A.D. This was due to the break up of the Roman Empire. The life and property of the people were not safe. During this period the small farmers sought protection from the nearest rich and powerful landlords. The landlord became the Feudal Lord. On this basis there arose a new system called **the Feudal System** in Europe.

The Feudal System

The feudal lord gave land to the farmers to cultivate. The farmer held the land as tenant. The lord promised to protect the farmers, and the farmers promised to plough the lord's land and render military service in times of war.

The word (feudal) comes from 'feud' which means a land held on condition of service. In Feudal Society land was the source of power.

Feudal society had a graded organisation. At the top stood the king who was the owner of the entire land in the country. Other feudal lords were called Dukes, Barons and Knights. At the lower rung of the ladder stood the farmer class called 'serfs'.

The farmers took an oath to be loyal to the Knight, Knight to the Baron, Baron to the Lord and Lord to the King. So, a farmer or a knight was not expected to be loyal to the kings. Hence, kings became powerless and Lords and Barons became powerful. The

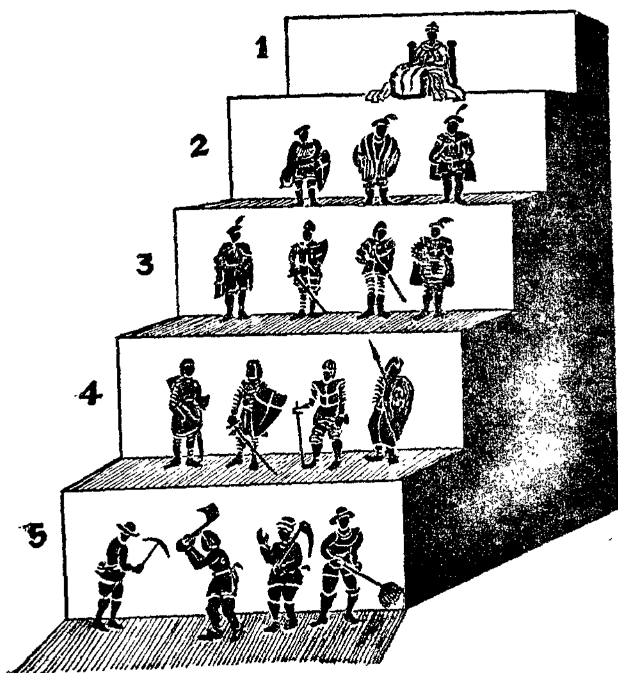


Fig 12. Feudal Order
1. King 2. Dukes and Earls 3. Tenants-in-chief
4. Knights 5. Peasants

estate of the Feudal Lord was called the Manor. Under the Feudal System in Medieval Europe, there grew up a rigid society. Every person was bound to the class in which he was born.

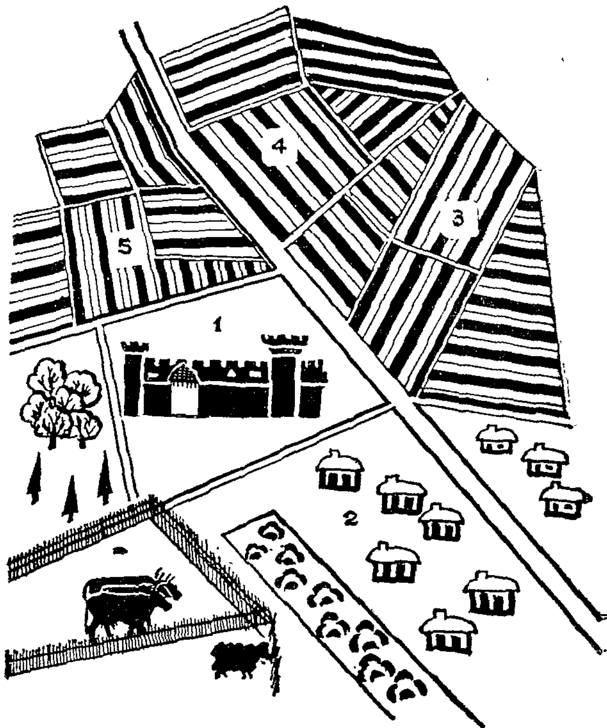


Fig. 13. Manor House

1. Manor house 2. Peasants' huts 3. Field
4. Land and 5. *Field*

Results of the Feudal System

1. In the Middle Ages in Europe, Society was well organised by the Feudal System.

2. The system maintained peace in Europe.

3. The system helped the nobles to control the king.

4. The chief defects were

(i) the nobles quarrelled with one another.

(ii) there was no direct contact between the people and the king to cherish national feeling and unity.

HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE

During the confusion which followed the break up of the Roman Empire the churches stood as a linking force. Churches were established in nook and corner,

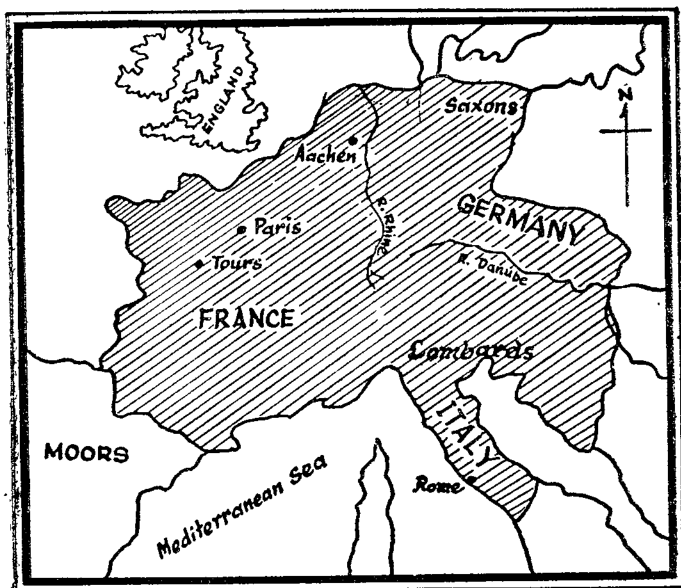


Fig. 14. Holy Roman Empire

where education and shelter were given. Thus, religion became a powerful force. After the break up of the

Roman Empire, Rome became the seat of the Christian Church of Western Europe. The religious leader came to be known as the **Pope**. The Feudal System and the Church helped to promote peace in Europe.

In 800 A.D. Pope Leo III found himself in dificulties when the Lombards attacked Rome. He sought the help from Charlemagne, the most powerful King of that time. Charlemagne drove out the Lombards and saved the Pope. Pope Leo III crowned him as the Emperor of the Romans. This was called the **Holy Roman Empire** because it was blessed by the Pope and it was as extensive as the old Roman Empire.

After the death of the mighty Charlemagne, again the then Pope was in difficulties. This time **Otto** the Great, a German prince, saved him. The pope as before crowned him as an Emperor. The Holy Roman Empire was revived by Otto. This empire survived till 1806 A.D.

CRUSADES

The crusades were the Holy wars waged by the Christians against the Muslims for the recovery of the Holy land of Palestine. The Cross was the symbol of Christianity and the Crescent was the symbol of the Muslims.

1. Causes

Palestine was the Holy land for the Christians. Jerusalem where Jesus had lived and died was situated in Palestine. Christians used to visit Jerusalem as

Muslims used to visit Mecca. The Arabs took possession of Jerusalem, but they permitted Christian pilgrims to visit the Holy places. But, when Jerusalem was captured by the Turks the Christian pilgrims were given a lot of trouble. Hence, a Holy war to free Jerusalem from the hands of the Turks was preached in Christian Europe.

2. Course

All over Europe men were fired with a sudden zeal to take part in this Holy War. They were ready to leave their homes and give up their lives for this sacred task.

At first they were successful to capture the Holy land for a while. But, when it was recaptured by Saladdin, the great Muslim King it was hard to regain it. At last a truce was made. Saladdin promised to permit Christians to visit the Holy Land. The crusades lasted for more than two hundred years, in which kings, nobles, ordinary people and even children took part. Such was their religious 'Zeal'

3. Effects of the Crusades

Though the crusades were a military failure they resulted in many gains.

(i) They hastened the decline of feudalism as many nobles lost their lives in the battle fields. They paved the way for the advent of strong National Monarchies in Europe.

(ii) They encouraged trade between Europe and the Asian countries. The crusades increased the use of

money system throughout Europe and batter system came to an end.

(iii) The spread of Islam was checked in Europe and the Muslims turned their attention eastwards.

(iv) They increased the spirit of adventure among Europeans. Many adventurous sea voyages were undertaken as a consequence.

(v) Europeans came into contact with the rich Arabian culture and were greatly benefited by it.

QUESTIONS

I. Fill in the blanks.

1. The Holy Roman Empire was founded by________.
2. Those who agreed to render military service to the lords were called as________.
3. ________ where Jesus had lived and taught was considered as the Holy land for the Christians.

II. Write short answers with suitable words.

1. What is meant by 'Feudalism' ?
2. What was the reason for the rise of Feudalism ?
3. Why was it called the 'Holy Roman Empire' ?
4. What was the main cause for the Crusades ?

III. Write long answers.

1. What were the results of Feudalism ?
2. Mention the results of the Crusades.

Practical Work

1. Mark the boundaries of the Holy Roman Empire in a map.
2. Read for yourself the story of 'Talisman' written by Sir Walter Scot.

7. INDIA IN THE MIDDLE AGES

Introduction

During the period from the 7th century A.D. to the 16th century, there were the **Pallavas**, the **Chola Emperors** and the later **Pandyas** in South India, the **Bahmani** and the **Vijayanagar** Kingdoms in the Deccan and the **Delhi Sultanate** in North India. In this chapter we shall study about the rulers other than the Delhi Sultans.

PALLAVAS

When Harshavardhana was ruling in North India Pulakesin II was ruling in the Deccan and the Pallavas were ruling in the far south. Some historians think that the Pallavas were foreigners. But, many firmly believe that they were the natives of our country. They were at first Viceroys to the Andhra Rulers. Later, they set up kingdoms of their own. They ruled the south for nearly 300 years. Their capital was **Kanchi**. The most famous of the Pallava rulers were **Mahendra Varman I** and **Narasimha Varman I**.

1. Mahendra Varman I (600-630 A.D.)

After Mahendravarman became the King, he extended his kingdom upto the river Krishna. At first he followed the Jain Religion. But, the great Saivite Saint, **Appar (Thirunavukkarasu)** converted him to Saivism.

At the time of Mahendravarman, the Chalukyas were powerful. **Pulakesin II** was their mighty king who checked the southern extension of Harsha's empire. When the Pallava Mahendravarman tried to extend his Kingdom, war began between him and the Chalukya king. Mahendravarman was defeated. Mahendravarman paid great attention towards the welfare of his people. He dug great lakes at Mahendravadi and at Mamandur. He was a great scholar. He wrote a Sanskrit comic play known as **Mattavilasa Prahasna**. The Chittannavasal paintings near Pudukottai belong to his period. He is known by surnames like **Chitra Karapuli** and **Vichitra Chitta.**

Mahendravarman built cave temples. Some of these temples can be seen even to-day at **Mahendra Vadi** and **Vallam**. He encouraged music, painting and drama. India was fortunate to have three great kings at that time. Harsha in the North, Pulakesin II in the Deccan and Mahendravarman in the South.

2. Narasimha Varman I (630-668 A.D.)

Mehendra Varman I was succeeded by his able son, Narasimha Varman I who was the most famous of Pallava rulers. As he avenged his father's defeat at the hands of Pulakesin by defeating him and destroying his capital, Vatapi, he was called **Vatapi Kondan**. He was given the title of 'Mamallan' because of his strength and valour. He defeated the three Tamil Kings, Chera, Chola, Pandya, He had a powerful navy and with its help, restored **Manavarman**, his friend, to the throne of Ceylon.

Like his father he was also interested in cave temples. They are found at **Mammallapuram**. Among

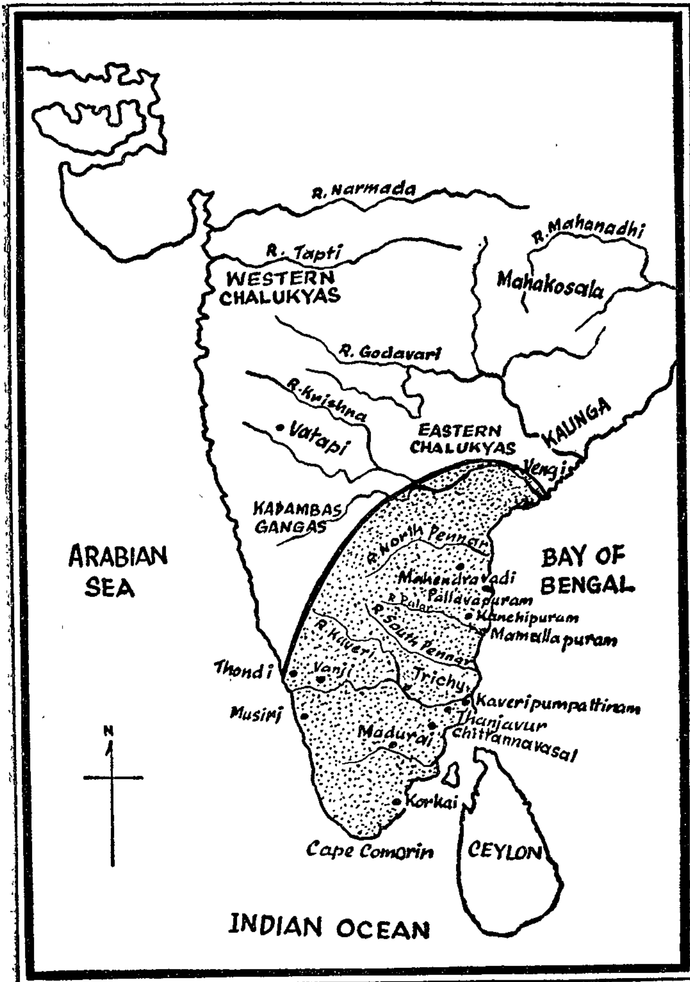


Fig. 15. Pallava Empire

them **Arjuna's Penance** and **Pancha Pandava Rathas** are marvellous pieces of Pallava Art.

The Chinese pilgrim, **Hieun Tsang,** visited Narasimha's court also. You may remember he had visited the court of Harsha. He has praised highly about Kanchi, the capital of the Pallava Kingdom.

At the beginning of the 9th century, Pallava power declined, and the Cholas became powerful in South India.

IMPERIAL CHOLAS

The frequent wars between the Pallavas and the Pandyas on the one hand and between the Pallavas and the Chalukyas on the other, weakened the Pallavas' rule. Using this opportunity, **Vijayalaya Chola** captured Tanjore and proclaimed himself as King. Since **Thanjavur** was their capital, Vijayalaya and his successors were called 'Thanjai Cholas'. Vijayalaya's successors **Aditya Chola** and **Parantaka Chola** extended their kingdom over the whole of South India. Parantaka provided a golden roof for the Nataraja Temple at Chidambaram. After Parantaka the most important rulers were **Raja Raja Chola, Rajendra Chola** and the **Kulothungas.**

1. Raja Raja Chola (985-1014 A.D.)

One of the greatest of the Chola Kings was Raja Raja. He conquered the Cheras and the Pandyas. He led his navy to ceylon (Sri Lanka) and annexed its northern portion. He annexed Coorg and Vengi.

He was an ardent Saivite and Saivism flourished during his time. He built the famous **Brahadeeswara**

temple at Thanjavur. It is also called Tanjai Periya Koil. He was a benevolent despot and a great administrator. He improved irrigational facilities for the farmers. Art and architecture flourished during his time. The magnificent Nandi carved out of one piece of rock and the sculptures at the Tanjore temple speak of the skill of the sculptors. The Chola king also encouraged painters, musicians and poets. Under his patronage, **Nambiandarnambi** compiled the devotional songs of the Nayanmars. The songs are known as 'Thevaram'. Raja Raja had many titles. They were **Sivapathasekar, Mummudi Cholan** and **Thirumarai Konda Cholan.**

2. Rajendra Chola (1012-1044)

Rajendra was the illustrious son of Raja Raja. Even before his father's death he ruled the kingdom with the consent of Raja Raja. He was as great as his father. He was a great conqueror. He led an expedition as far as the Ganges and defeated Mahipalan, king of Bengal. He was therefore given the title of **Gangai Konda Cholan.** To celebrate this victory he built a city called **Gangai Konda Cholapuram**, and made it his new capital. He led a successful expedition against Malaya and annexed Kadaram. He was therefore called **Kadaram Kondon.**

3. The Kulothungas (1070-1120 A.D.)

There was confusion after Rajendra's death. Many ruled for a short time. Both the daughter and grand daughter of Raja Raja Chola were married to Chalukya princes. Rajendra Chalukya was the great grand son of Raja Raja and grand son of Rajendra. Rajendra Chalukya crowned himself as the Chola Emperor with

the title of **Kulothunga**. There were three Kulothungas. During the reign of Kulothunga I (1070-1120 A.D.), **Jayamkondan**, a great poet, composed his **Kalingathu-parani** celebrating the conquest of Kalinga.

It was during the reign of Kulothunga II that Sekizhar composed his famous **Periya Puranam** (lives of 63 Saivite Saints). During the rule of Kulothunga III the Chola Empire began to decline.

Literature, art and architecture flourished under the rule of the Imperial Cholas. We have referred to the Brahadeeswara Temple and Gangai Konda Chola-puram and Nambi Andar Nambi's Thevaram. During the period of the Imperial Cholas **Kambar, Ottakuthar** and **Pugazhendi** made important contributions to Tamil literature. Nathamuni compiled the devotional songs of the Alwars and the compilation is known as **Nalayira Diwya Prabandam.**

LATER PANDYAS

After the death of Kulothunga III Chola power declined and the Pandyas became powerful. The most important Pandya kings were **Jatavarman** and **Sundara Pandyan**. Sundara Pandyan started the epoch of Pandyan Imperialsm. He succeeded in extending his rule upto Nellore. Kanchi became his second capital.

In the reign of Maravarman Kulasekharan who succeeded Jatavarman, **Marco Polo**, Venetian merchant visited the Pandya Kingdom. He has given a good description of the Pandya Kingdom.

After Maravarman, there arose a War of Succession for the Pandyan throne. Taking advantage of this, Malikafur invaded the Pandyan Kingdom and destroyed Madurai. The later Pandyan empire fell.

THE BAHMANI KINGDOM AND THE VIJAYANAGAR EMPIRE

Bahmani Kingdom (1347-1526 A.D.)

Timur's invasion of North India and the misrule of the later Delhi Sultan made the Southern Muslim nobles bold and there were several revolts in the country. Taking advantage of this, **Hasan Gangu Bahmani** declared himself king of the Deccan in 1347. This came to be known as the **Bahmani Kingdom**. **Gulbarga** was the capital of the Bahmani kingdom.

The kingdom remained powerful until the last quarter of the 15th century, when it began to break up. It broke up into five Sultanates. There were constant wars between the neighbouring Hindu Kingdom, Vijayanagar and the Bahmani Sultans.

Mohammed Shah III was one of the most powerful Kings of the Bahmani Kingdom. The Kingdom was at its highest glory during his rule. Mohammed Shah was lucky to have an able statesman in his Chief Minister **Mohammed Gawan**. But, Gawan was accused as a traitor and was executed. After his death the Bahmani Kingdom declined in power and broke into five small Kingdoms, namely **Bijapur**, **Golkonda**, **Ahmednagar**, **Bidar** and **Berar**.

Bahmani Sultans took a keen interest in developing irrigation facilities. They dug canals and sunk wells. Many beautiful buildings were built during their long rule. The Golgumbas in Bijapur is an excellent example of Bahmani architecture. Schools and libraries were established in every village.

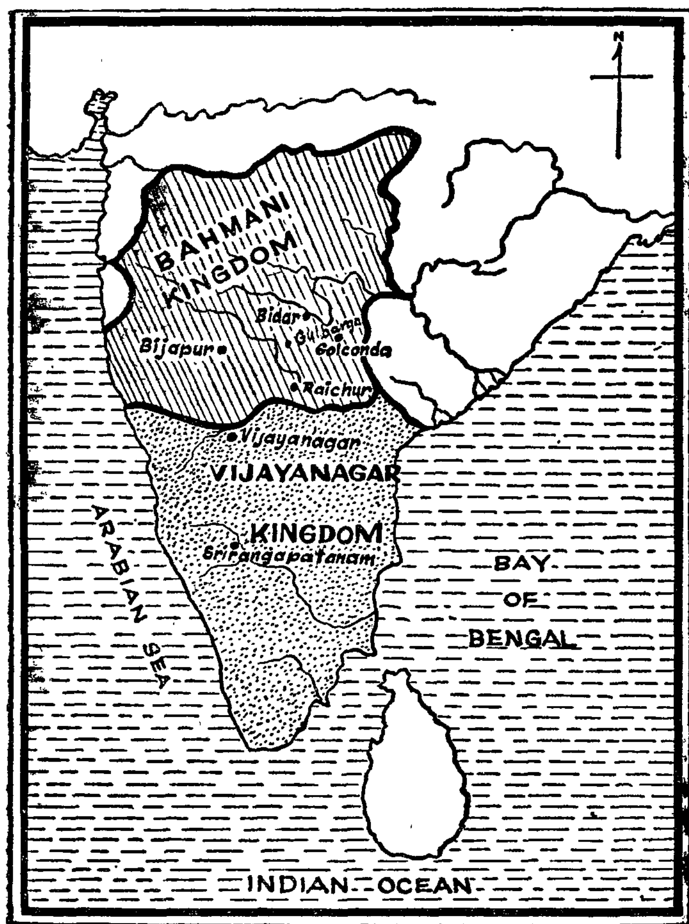


Fig. 16. Vijayanagar and Bahmani Empires

Vijayanagar Empire (1336-1565 A.D.)

Origin: Muslim power had spread far and wide and even Madurai came under Muslim rule. People were afraid that Hinduism might be wiped out. In this situation a strange thing happened which changed the fate of South India. This was the rise of Vijayanagar. Two brave brothers, **Harihara** and **Bukka**, sons of Sangama founded the city on the southern bank of the river Tungabhadra at the request of **Vidyaranya**, a great Hindu sage in 1336. Their main aim was to check the extension of Muslim rule to South India.

The Kingdom of Vijayanagar soon became the most powerful Kingdom in the south. The glory of the Vijayanagar Kingdom was that it preserved Hindu tradition and culture for nearly three centuries.

Krishna Deva Raya: The greatest of the Vijayanagar Emperors was Krishna Deva Raya. He was a great scholar. He wrote several books in Telugu and Sanskrit. He wrote **Amuktamalayada** (The Story of Andal) in Telugu and **Usha Parinayam** in Sanskrit. He built a number of new temples and repaired old ones.

Decline-Battle of Talikota (1565): After Krishna Deva Raya's death the rulers of the Muslim states of the Deccan combined to attack the Vijayanagar Empire. In 1565, in the battle of **Talikota** the Vijayanagar army was defeated. **Rama Raya** was the leader and he was killed. Three days later the victorious army of the Sultans marched into Vijayanagar and destroyed it.

RAJPUTS

After the death of Harsha, the empire he had built began to break up. The next two hundred years were the age of the Rajputs. Various opinions are held about the origin of the Rajputs. The Rajputs lived over a large part of North India. This was a land which had been invaded by Sakas, Kushans and Huns. These foreigners had settled down and adopted Hindu religion and culture. Among them the war-like people grouped themselves into small clans and called themselves Rajputs. It is also said that certain ancient tribes of Central India were the ancestors of the Rajputs.

The Rajputs were divided into many clans. Many of the clans set up small kingdoms. They were very pious and worshipped Hindu Gods. A kind of feudalism like that in Europe was prevalent. Land was divided among military chiefs and they promised to do military service to the king.

The Rajputs fought among themselves and with the people in bordering kingdoms. They loved war and even women sometimes took part in the battle. Rajput women were devoted to their husbands. When a Rajput died his wife would jump into the funeral fire and die also. They had also the custom 'Sati', when a wife got herself burned in her husband's funeral fire. Women were respected and they were given freedom to choose their husbands. This is known as 'Swayamvara'. Rajputs thought it was disgraceful to live after a defeat in battle. So, a defeated King and his family would perform Jauhar. It means burning themselves alive to escape disgrace.

Various arts and skills flourished during their period. Many books were written on Medicine, Science, Philosophy, Drama and Music. Rajput paintings were world-famous. **Kalhana's Rajatarangini, Dand's Dasa Kumara Charitram** and **Subandu's Vasavadatta** were the famous literary works written during those times. **Bavabuti** wrote drama, like **Malavi Madhavasy** and **Uttama Ramacharitham.** Magha wrote 'Sisupalavadha'. The King of Malwa, Bhoja was a great patron of Sanskrit literature.

Many fine buildings and palaces were built during those times. But, many of them were destroyed during the Muslim invasions.

During the Rajput age there was prosperous trade with countries from Egypt in the West to China in the East.

QUESTIONS

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

1. ________ converted Mahendravarman to the Saivite Faith.

2. ________ are the best examples of Pallava Art and Architecture.

3. Narasimavarman was known by surnames like ________ and ________.

4. The paintings at ________ are the evidences that show the development of art ________ during the time of Mahendravarma Pallava.

5. The Chinese traveller who visited India during the time of Mamalla was ________.

6. Raja Raja built the famous ________ temple.

7. To celebrate his victory over Mahipalan, Rajendra built a capital city called ——— and because of this victory he was given a title of ———.

8. During Kulottunga's period the famous book 'Peria Puranam' was written by ———.

9. The most famous rulers among the later Pandyas were ——— and ———.

10. The famous Venetian traveller who visited Tamil Nadu during the time of ——— was ———.

11. The Bahmani kingdom was established by ———.

12. The most famous Bahmani Chief minister was———

13. Vijayanagaram was founded by ——— and ——— on the banks of the Tungabhadra.

14. The most famous Vijayanagar king was ———.

15. The Vijayanagar Empire fell because of her defeat in the battle of ——— in the year 1565.

II. Write short answers.

1. Who were the Pallavas ?

2. Where can you find the cave temples? Who built them ?

3. What were the surnames with which Mahendravarman was known ?

4. Who were the famous kings of Pallavas ?

5. Give a few examples to show the greatness of Pallava art and architecture.

6. List the victories of Raja Raja Chola.

7. Why was Gangai Konda Cholapuram built ?

8. Why was Rajendra Chola called "Kadaram Konda Cholan"?

9. By whom and when was the Bahmani Kingdom established?

10. Who was the famous chief minister of Mohammed Shah III?

11. Name the five small kingdoms which broke away from the Bahmani Kingdom.

12. By whom and when was the Vijayanagar Kingdom established?

13. Who was the most famous ruler of the Vijayanagar kingdom? Mention his literary works?

14. Who were the Rajputs?

15. Mention the literary works written during the Rajaput period.

III. Write long answers.

1. **Give an account of the reign of Krishna Deva Raya.**

2. **What were the cultural contributions of the Rajputs?**

Practical Work

Mark on the outline maps:

1. Pallava Empire.

2. Bahmani Empire.

3. Vijayanagar Empire.

8. BEGINNING OF THE MODERN AGE IN EUROPE

Introduction

We cannot say when the Modern Age actually began in Europe. Historians generally agree that in Europe the Modern Age began in the 16th century A.D.

Four great events mark the Modern Age in Europe. They are : 1. Renaissance, 2. Reformation, 3. Geographical Discoveries and 4. Rise of Nation States.

RENAISSANCE

The word **Renaissance** means **Rebirth.** It was a glorious revival of the spirit of reasoning that prevailed in ancient Greece and the Roman Empire. During the 16th century, people took a new interest in the study of Greek and Roman literature, art and science. There was a great change in their life and outlook at the end of the Middle Ages. They acquired a new feeling and developed a new thinking, thanks to the New Learning. These were expressed in the form of literature, science and fine arts. All these changes are called by the term Renaissance.

Causes for the Renaissance

1. During the Middle Ages, the Holy Roman Empire and the Church of Rome had great influence in the affairs of European countries. The Church influenced even the life, education, literature and art

of the people. There was no scope for the growth of reasoning. As a result of the Crusades, the love of the people for their regional language and their mother land became great. They showed **much** interest in Greek and Latin literature.

2. **Constantinople** had been the residing place of Greek and Roman scholars for centuries. When the city was captured by the **Turks** in 1453 the scholars began to settle down in the West European countries. The people of Italy were glad in welcoming the scholars. The Greek and Roman literature which they had carried with them sowed seeds of the Renaissance. Thus Italy became the birth place of the Renaissance.

3. **Gutenberg** of Germany was the first man who introduced the art of printing in Europe. Then **Caxton** set up a printing press in England. At the same time, paper was also manufactured. A number of books of Greek scholars were printed. Literacy increased among the people and it gave them a new interest in learning.

Features of Renaissance

Literature: There was Renaissance in literature. Even before the 15th century **Dante, Petrarch** and **Boccacio** had paved the way for Renaissance in literature. When Renaissance was at its peak in Italy in the 16th century, **Machiavelli** wrote his famous work, **The Prince**. It is considered to be one of the best books in political science. It is like Kautilya's **Arthasastra**. In England, **Sir Thomas Moore's Utopia** and **Shakespeare's** plays belong to the Renaissance period.

Fine Arts: Besides the rebirth of learning, there was a rebirth of fine arts in Italy. Greek painters, sculptors and architects made Italy the 'Museum of Art Treasures'. **Mona Lisa** and **Last Supper** of **Leonardo-da-Vinci** were the best paintings of the period. **Michaelangelo** was a great sculptor and painter. His painting called **Last Judgement** was remarkable. **Raphael** was another painter of the period. **St. Peter's Church** at Rome was the best specimen of architecture of the Renaissance period.

Science: There was Renaissance in the field of science. Scientists took keen interest in the study of heavenly bodies. **Copernicus** of Poland and **Galileo** of Italy were the famous astronomers. Copernicus was the first to declare that the Sun is the centre, that the earth is round and that it goes round the Sun. Galileo accepted it.

REFORMATION

Introduction

The Reformation of the 16th century was a dual movement. First, it attempted to remove the Pope's spiritual authority. Secondly, it tried to introduce reforms in the Roman Church.

Causes of the Reformation

The Pope of Rome was considered to be the descendant of Saint Peter, the disciple of Jesus Christ. Therefore all the Christian countries of Europe accepted the spiritual authority of the Pope. They even paid various contributions to the Roman Church. There was perfect religious unity in Europe in the Middle Ages.

During the 16th century, national feeling appeared in some of the European countries. They disliked the interference of the Church in the political affairs and resisted the authority of the Pope. As the Bible was printed in regional languages, people could read it and understand it. Due to Renaissance, the reasoning power of the people had increased. Some scholars wanted to make certain changes in the doctrines and rituals of the Roman Church. But some scholars expressed different opinions.

Martin Luther was responsible for the Reformation Movement. He was the Professor of Theology in the University of **Wittenberg** in Germany. When **Leo X** was the Pope of Rome, Luther published his religious views. They were quite against the views of the established Church of Rome. So, Luther was excommunicated by the Church. But some of the princes and people of Germany supported Luther's views. Those who followed Luther were called the **Protestants** and the others were called the **Roman Catholics**.



Fig. 17. Martin Luther

Spread of Protestantism

In Europe: Protestantism was at first established in Germany. But, it soon spread to other countries like Switzerland, France, Netherlands, Scotland, Norway

and Sweden. **Men of religions like John Calwin, Ulrich Zwingli and John Knox** did great service to spread the new faith.

In England: King **Henry VIII** of England supported the Pope at first. He even condemned Luther's views. But, he changed his views afterwards. By enacting a law, he removed the Pope's spiritual authority. Then he himself became the head of the Church of England. During the reign of **Queen Mary,** Catholicism was revived in England. But, **Queen Elizabeth** established the **Anglican Church,** a revised form of Protestantism.

The Counter Reformation

The Roman Catholics were alarmed at the rapid spread of Protestantism. They wanted to revitalise their religion. A conference of religious workers was convened in 1545 at Trent. It analysed the defects and evils that had crept into the Church establishment and found out the ways of removing them. This was called the **Counter Reformation.**



Fig. 18. Ignatius Loyola

Ignatius Loyola took an active part in it. He founded the **Society of Jesus.** Its members were ready to sacrifice everything for the sake of their religion. They set up schools and colleges to spread the Catholic faith all over the world.

Results of the Reformation

The Reformation Movement brought about several religious sects in Europe. This put an end to religious unity. The Kings assumed spiritual authority in Protestant countries. Their power and influence grew to a large extent. People had to suffer a lot due to religious persecution.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISCOVERIES

Causes

1. From time immemorial, there was commercial contact between Europe and Eastern countries like India. The trade was carried on through the Mediterranean Sea and the land routes. **Constantinople** was then a great trading centre. The Turks captured it in 1453 and so the trade route to the East was blocked.

2. By this time, the **Mariners' Compass** had been invented. The hand in the Compass, always points to the north. With the help of this Compass, the sailors could steer their ships to any part of the world and at any time. They could also undertake distant sea voyages.

3. Moreover, as the astronomers declared that the earth is round, sailors believed that they could reach China and India by sailing towards the west. The Kings of Portugal and Spain encouraged the sailors to discover new sea routes.

Geographical Discoveries

Columbus : An Italian sailor named **Christopher Columbus** wanted to find out a new sea route to India. **Ferdinand,** the King of Spain offered him

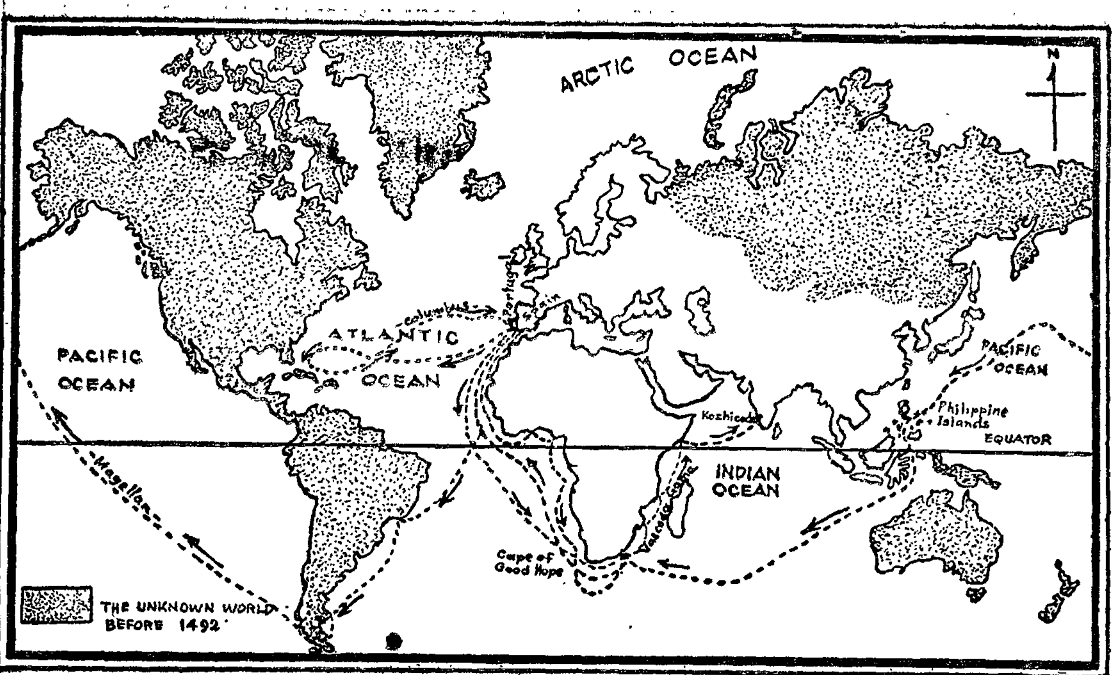


Fig. 19. Geographical Discoveries

necessary help. Columbus knew that the world is round. So, he hoped to reach India by sailing towards the west. After crossing the Atlantic Ocean, he landed on **Bahama Islands** in 1492. He believed that was India and called the natives **Red Indians.** Columbus' desire was not fulfilled but he had the credit of discovering a new land. The islands which he discovered are now called the 'West Indies'.

Americo Vespucci : Some years later, another Italian sailor followed the route of Columbus. His name was Americo Vespucci. He discovered that the new land seen by Columbus was not India. It was entirely a new and big continent. So, Columbus discovered the New World. It was named **America** after Americo Vespucci who explored it.

Vasco-da-Gama : The rulers of Portugal, **Henry** and **John** were interested in finding out new sea-routes. They encouraged sailors and helped them. In 1489 **Bartholomew Diaz** sailed down the west coast of Africa and reached the southern most part. There was then heavy storm at that place. So he named it the **Cape of Storms** and returned. Later on it was renamed as **Cape of Good Hope.** Vasco-da-Gama sailed round this cape in 1498 and crossed the Indian ocean. He landed at **Calicut or Kozhikodu** in India. He earned the fame of finding out a new sea-route to India.

Magellan : Magellan was a famous Portuguese sailor. With the help of Charles V, the King of Spain, he began his voyage round the world. He crossed the Atlantic ocean with a fleet of five ships. He sailed round South America and reached the Pacific ocean through

the **Magellan straits.** He sailed on and on and then came to a group of islands. He called the islands the **Philippines**, after Philip, the Prince of Spain. Though Magellan was killed in a fight, his ship sailed round the world and reached Spain. It was indeed a remarkable achievement.

Results of Geographical Discoveries

Magellan's voyage proved beyond doubt that the earth is round. European countries like England, Spain, Portugal. France and Holland established their trading centres and colonies in the East and America. Banking system was introduced. Europe rolled in wealth and became the centre of world civilisation. Christianity spread to the East. There was great rivalry in trade among the European countries. This led to many wars. Negro slavery was introduced in America.

RISE OF NATION STATES IN EUROPE

Introduction

People having a common language, religion, culture, customs and manners feel a sense of unity. They think that they belong to one group or nation. They become proud and patriotic too. This feeling of oneness is called nationalism. National feeling was not found in Germany and in Italy towards the end of the Middle Ages. But **England, France** and **Spain** became nation states at the end of that period. The main reasons for this change were the development of regional languages, the Reformation and the abolition of the Feudal System.

England

England became a powerful nation state under the Tudor Kings. They fostered national feeling. King **Henry VIII** made England a leading power and enhanced its influence and glory. His daughter **Queen Elizabeth** ruled over England efficiently for a long time. England was at that time the mistress of the seas. Colonies were established beyond the seas.

France

Philip Augustus laid the foundation for the French Nation State. He defeated King John of England and annexed the French possessions over which he had ruled. During the Hundred Years War, **Joan of Arc,** a girl of great valour came into prominence. She kindled the feeling of unity and patriotism among the French people. Towards the end of the Hundred Years War, France became a powerful nation state. **Louis XI** and **Charles VIII** enhanced its status still further.

Spain

There were three kingdoms in Spain during the 15th century. Of these, two were ruled by Christian Kings and one by the Muslims. **Ferdinand,** the ruler of Aragon married **Isabella,** the Queen of Castile. So both the Kingdoms became one. They invaded Granada, drove out the Moors and annexed it. Thus Spain became one powerful nation state. During the 16th century, **Charles V** and **Philip II** ruled over Spain efficiently and earned name and fame.

Results of the Rise of Nation States

1. The rise of the nation states in Europe led to great rivalry between them. One nation wanted to

become more powerful than the other. So there were frequent wars in Europe. These wars even extended to their colonies beyond the seas.

2. The Kings were responsible for the rise of Nation States. Therefore the Kings became powerful in all the European Countries. The 16th and 17th centuries have been called the **Age of the Enlightened Despots** in Europe.

QUESTIONS

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

1. The Modern Age in Europe began in ———th century.
2. ———set up the first printing press in Europe.
3. One of the best paintings of Leonardo da-Vinci is ———.
4. ———was responsible for the Reformation.
5. It was ——— 's ship which sailed round the world for the first time.

II. Choose the most suitable answer.

1. The Renaissance Movement began in Europe because of—
   (a) the Crusades.
   (b) the invention of printing press.
   (c) the ancient Greek and Latin literature brought by the scholars.
   (d) the rise of Nation States.

2. The most important cause of the Geographical discoveries was—
   (a) the invention of the Mariners' compass.
   (b) the capture of Constantinople by the Turks.
   (c) the theory that the earth is round.
   (d) the patronage of the Kings of Spain.

III. Write short answers in one or two sentences.

1. Name the four events which marked the beginning of the Modern Age in Europe.
2. Why do we call Machiavelli a greatman ?
3. What were the services rendered by Ignatius Loyola ?
4. What did Columbus discover ?
5. Mention the three nation states in Europe.

IV. Answer the following questions in 15 lines.

1. What were the causes which led to the Renaissance in Europe ?
2. What led to the Reformation in Europe ?
3. What were the results of Geographical discoveries ?
4. How did Spain become a nation state ?

Practical Work

1. Look at the Mariners' Compass and understand how it works.
2. Pay a visit to a modern printing press and see various processes of printing.
3. Understand the sea routes with the help of a globe.
4. Draw a world map and mark in it the sea routes of Columbus, Vasco-da-Gama and Magellan in different colours.

9. ASIA IN THE 16th AND 17th CENTURIES A. D.

Introduction

The Modern Age began in Europe in the early 16th century. But in India, the Modern Age began only in the 18th century. The 16th and 17th centuries are considered to be the **Middle Ages** in Indian history. It was at that time that the Mughal empire was in full power and glory in India.

In China and Japan, the Modern Age began in the 19th century. The 16th and 17th centuries were their Middle Ages. These two countries lived in isolation during that period. They had no contact with the western countries.

MUGHAL EMPIRE IN INDIA (1526-1707 A.D.)

Babur (1526-1530 A.D.)

Babur was the founder of the Mughal Empire in India. At first Babur was the ruler of Kabul. **Ibrahim Lodi**, the Sultan of Delhi was weak and inefficient. So Babur invaded India at the invitation of **Daulat Khan Lodi**. Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodi in the **First Battle of Panipat** in 1526. He fought two more battles-one against the Rajputs at **Khanua** and the other against the Afghans at **Gogra**. Babur became the master of north India by these victories. He died in 1530.

Babur was a daring soldier and a charming diarist. He wrote his auto-biography named **Babur Nama** in Turkish language.

Humayun (1530-1556 A.D.)

After Babur, his son Humayun became the ruler of north India. He was not efficient. So **Sher Khan**, an Afghan leader drove him out and became the ruler. He ruled well for about five years, under the title of **Sher Shah**. Some of the reforms of Sher Shah were adopted by Akbar. After the death of Sher Shah, Humayun recovered the throne of Delhi with the help of the ruler of Persia in 1556. But he ruled only for six months and died in 1556.

Akbar, the Great (1556-1605 A. D.)

Akbar's Victories: Akbar became king at the early age of thirteen. His uncle **Bairam Khan** became his guardian and was in charge of administration. His authority was challenged by **Hemu**, a Hindu leader. Bairam Khan defeated Hemu in the **second battle of Panipat** in 1556. As a result of this battle, the Mughal rule was firmly established in India.



Fig. 20. Akbar

Akbar took over the administration when he became eighteen. He extended his empire by waging many wars. His empire included Baluchistan and Kabul in the north west, Bengal in the east and the Godaveri in the south. Akbar's empire was divided into 15 subhas and was administered well.

Akbar's policy towards the Hindus : Akbar considered himself as a national king. He had broad vision and keen intelligence. He understood that the Hindus and the Muslims should live together in peace and friendship. He was the first Muslim King who worked for Hindu-Muslim unity. He abolished Jizya which had been collected from the Hindus. He arranged for marriage alliances between the Rajputs and the Muslims. Akbar gave the most important offices to the Rajputs like **Raja Todar Mal, Raja Man Singh** and **Raja Birbal.** They supported the Emperor loyally.

• **Din-i-Ilahi :** Akbar realised that there was truth in all religions. He gathered together all religious leaders in his palace and discussed with them religious questions. He collected the best ideas from each religion. All these were combined into one religion which he called Din-i-Ilahi (Divine Religion). This new religion disappeared after Akbar.

Akbar's Land Reforms : Akbar's land revenue system was remarkable. During his rule, lands were surveyed and graded according to the fertility of the soil. Tax was levied according to the extent and fertility of the land. The farmers could pay taxes in cash or in kind. Taxes were collected directly from the farmers. In times of flood or famine, taxes were reduced or not collected.

Personality of Akbar : During the 16th century, there was religious persecution in Europe. But in India, Akbar ruled his empire following the policy of religious toleration. That is why he is called 'Akbar, the Great.'

Akbar patronised literature, painting, music and architecture. **Abul Fazl** wrote **Ain-i-Akbari**

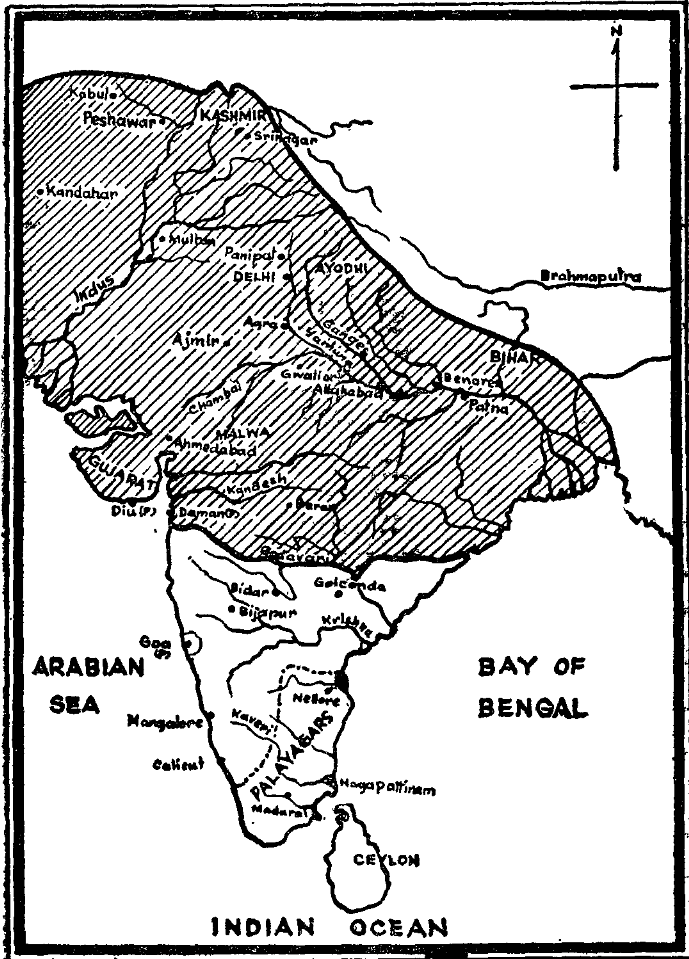


Fig. 21. Akbar's Empire

and **Akbar Nama. Tulsidas** wrote his Ramayana in Hindi. **Tansen**, the musician lived in Akbar's court.

The tomb of Humayun at Delhi and the city of Fatehpur Sikri were built by Akbar.

Jahangir (1605—1627 A.D.)

Akbar was succeeded by his son Jahangir, an able but pleasure loving monarch. Jahangir married **Nurjehan** who helped him to administer the country efficiently. During Jahangir's reign, two Englishmen-**John Hawkins** and **Sir Thomas Roe** came to his court. They were given the right to trade in India.

Shahjahan (1628—1658 A. D.)

After Jahangir, Prince Khurram became the Emperor and assumed the name of **Shahjahan.** He loved pomp and splendour. The reign of Shahjahan is called the **Golden Age of the Mughals.** The **Red Fort** and **Jumma Masjid** at Delhi were built by him. The most magnificient monument of his was the **Taj-Mahal** at Agra. It was built in memory of his wife **Mumtaj-Mahal.** Shahjahan made a **Peacock Throne** studded with precious gems.

Aurangzeb (1658—1707 A.D.)

Aurangzeb was the third son of Shahjahan. He became the Emperor after his father. Aurangzeb was a staunch Muslim. He strictly followed the principles of Islam. The tolerant policy of Akbar was given up in his time. He imposed again the Jizya on the Hindus. He granted several privileges to the Muslims.

The vast majority of people turned to be Aurangzeb's enemies because of his intolerant religious policy. The Sikh guru **Tej Bahadur** was executed by Aurangzeb. So the Sikh community became his

bitter enemies. As Aurangzeb did not honour the independence of the Rajputs, they became his enemies. The Marattas in the south were united under the leadership



Fig. 22. Aurangazeb's Empire

of Shivaji and rose against Aurangzeb. Shivaji was a born soldier and a great patriot. He became a famous and successful leader of the Marattas. But he was

tolerant to other religions. He respected Quran. He infused the spirit of Swaraj in Indians. The Deccani Muslims also hated Aurangzeb because he annexed Bijapur and Golconda.

Aurangzeb did not believe anybody and attended to his duties personally. As he had stayed in the Deccan for a long time, the kingdoms in the north began to rebel. Aurangzeb's empire extended from Kashmir in the north to the Kaveri in the south. But the Mughal empire began to decline in the last days of Aurangzeb.

Causes for the decline of the Mughal Empire

1. The Emperors who succeeded Aurangzeb were incompetent.

2. The great majority of the people became the enemies of Aurangzeb due to his narrow religious policy.

3. The struggle for the throne and palace revolts made the empire weak.

4. The interference of European traders hastened the downfall of the empire.

5. The Mughals stayed for a long time in India and lived a life of luxury. So the Mughal soldiers lost their warlike qualities.

6. Nadir Shah invaded India in 1739 and plundered and destroyed Delhi.

The Mughal empire lasted in India for about two centuries. The Mughals had set up a good administrative system.

CHINA UNDER THE MINGS AND THE MANCHUS

The Ming Dynasty (A. D. 1368—1644)

In the 13th century **Chengiz Khan,** the Mongol warrior invaded China and established Mongol rule in that country. The successors of Chengiz Khan who ruled over China were called **Yuan Kings.** After Chengiz Khan, his son **Ogdai Khan** and his grand son **Kublai Khan** ruled over China. During the reign of Kublai Khan, **Marco Polo,** a traveller from Venice stayed in China for some years.

The Yuan was a foreign dynasty. The Mings overthrew the Yuan dynasty in 1368. The Mings were Chinese in origin. The Ming dynasty was founded by **Chu Yuan Chung.** When he became the King, he assumed the name **Hung Wu.** He was the son of a Chinese labourer. He changed the capital of China from **Peking** in the north to **Nanking** in the centre. The most famous King of the Ming dynasty was **Yung Lo.** He changed the capital to Peking again. When the Ming dynasty ruled over China, Indo-China, Korea, Burma and Japan accepted Chinese overlordship.

The Ming dynasty ruled over China for about three centuries. There was peace and plenty at that time. Arts and crafts flourished. There were beautiful carvings in wood, ivory and bronze statues. They were used to decorate the Chinese houses. This revealed the prosperous condition of China in those days.

The Manchu Dynasty (A. D. 1644—1911)

The Manchus were foreigners to China. They belong to the **Tartar** race. The Manchus lived in the northern frontiers of China. That was why that part of

China is called **Manchuria.** The Manchus were brave soldiers. So the Ming Kings posted them as guards for the northern frontiers. These frontier guards took advantage of the weakness of the Ming Kings. They overthrew the Ming dynasty in 1644, and established the Manchu dynasty. The Manchu Kings ruled over China from 1644 upto 1911, the year in which the Chinese Revolution took place.

The Manchus adopted the Chinese civilisation. Therefore, the Chinese liked their rule. China began to develop under the Manchu Kings. Arts and crafts attained the peak of excellence. The art of painting and cutting precious stones flourished.

The Tartars used to shave their heads, wear pig-tails and have drooping moustaches. The Chinese began to adopt that fashion.

During the Manchu rule, European traders came to China. Some of them treated the Chinese cruelly. So they were not permitted to go to the mainland. During the 18th and 19th centuries, the rulers of China became very weak and powerless. The European traders boldly entered China. By using force, they secured a number of Treaty Ports. The economic power of China gradually came into the hands of the European traders, The Chinese disliked the interference of the Europeans and rose in revolt. This was called the **Boxer Rebellion.** The Manchu Kings controlled the rebellion only with the help of foreigners. So they lost the support of the people. The Chinese Revolution of 1911 A.D. under the leadership of **Dr. Sunyat Sen** put an end to the rule of the Manchu dynasty.

UNIFICATION OF JAPAN

Japan was considered to be a part of China in olden days. The Japanese followed the Chinese civilization. Buddhism spread in Japan during the sixth century A.D.

The Japanese Emperor was called **Mikado**. People considered him to be a divine person. But the real political power was in the hands of **Samurai**, the military nobles. The **Shogun** or the general administered the country. The Shoguns did not respect the Mikado. At one time, a Shogun appointed a rival Emperor and there were two Mikados. Thus there was no unity in Japan. Confusion prevailed all over the country.

At the end of the 16th century, a powerful Shogun named **Nobunaga** unified the Japanese. He reduced the power of the nobles and brought peace in the land. He established a strong centralised Government. **Francis Xavier**, the Catholic missionary visited Japan at that time and spread Christianity.

After Nobunaga, **Hideyoshi** came to power. He ruled wisely. He invaded Korea and occupied it. He was succeeded by **Tokugawa** who checked the power of the nobles. In 1638 he expelled all foreigners from Japan except the Dutch. The Japanese were cut off from the rest of the world for more than two centuries (1638 - 1868). At that time the European nations were making rapid progress in different directions.

The Shoguns of Tokugawa dynasty established a strong centralised Government in Japan. The power of the Shoguns lasted till the Meiji Restoration of 1868 in Japan.

QUESTIONS

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

1. ______ laid the foundation for the Mughal empire.
2. The Second Battle of Panipat was fought in the year ______.
3. The empire of Akbar was divided into ______ subahs.
4. ______ was the new religion founded by Akbar.
5. ______ wrote 'Ain-i-Akbari'.
6. A traveller from Venice named ______ met Kublai Khan.
7. The most famous King of the Ming dynasty was ______.
8. The Emperor of Japan was called ______.

II. Which among the following sub-divisions is the most suitable answers ?

1. Akbar is considered to be a great King because ______.

   (a) he was a brave soldier.
   (b) he constructed a city called Fatehpur Sikri.
   (c) he ruled wisely showing religious toleration.
   (d) he founded a new religion.

III. Answer the following questions in one or two sentences :

1. What is meant by Din-i-Ilahi ?
2. Why was Akbar's land revenue reform considered to be the best ?
3. Name some of the buildings of Shahjahan.
4. Why was the northern part of China called Manchuria?
5. What is 'Boxer Rebellion' ?

IV. **Answer the following questions in about 15 lines :**

1. What were the causes that led to the downfall of the Mughal Empire ?

2. How did China progress under the rule of the Ming dynasty ?

3. Write briefly about the unification of Japan.

Practical Work

1. Draw a map of India and mark in it the Mughal Empire under Aurangzeb.

2. Collect the pictures of monuments of the Mughal period and paste them in your album.

3. Collect the pictures depicting the art and culture of the people of Japan and China.

4. See a documentary film on the Taj Mahal.

10. AGE OF ENLIGHTENED DESPOTS IN EUROPE

(17th and 18th centuries A. D.)

Introduction

In Europe, 'Absolute Monarchy' was the normal type of government in the 17th and 18th centuries. Even in England, the Early stuarts made an attempt to establish absolute monarchy, but it did not succeed. Spain which was the leading nation in Europe in the 16th century had absolute monarchy. But her power began to decline in the 17th century. Then France, Russia and Prussia gained power and played a leading role. Some of the Kings of these countries were influenced by the enlightened ideas of Renaissance. They evinced great interest in the welfare of the common people. Most important of them were : **Louis XIV** of France, **Peter, the Great** of Russia and **Frederick, the Great** of Prussia. They are called "Enlightened Despots" because though they were despots, they ruled well and wisely.

LOUIS XIV OF FRANCE (1643—1715 A. D.)

Aims of Louis XIV

The reign of Louis XIV was the longest in history-nearly seventy years. He became the King when he was five years old. **Cardinal Mazarin** ruled over France on behalf of Louis. After Mazarin's death, when he was 23 years old, Louis took over the administration. Louis had two aims. In internal matters, he wanted to be an

absolute monarch. He said, "The State! I am the State." In foreign policy, he wanted to extend the Kingdom of France and make France the leading power in Europe.

Louis' Internal Policy

Louis had an able Finance Minister named **Colbert.** He improved the economic condition of France. He encouraged commerce, industry and agriculture. He established the French East India Company in 1664 and competed with the British and the Dutch in Indian trade. In order to protect the home industries, he levied import duties on foreign goods. As a result of this, textile and glass industries grew. He laid roads, constructed canals and bridges for easy and quick transport of goods. Louis maintained a naval force also. His judicial and military reforms were remarkable.



Fig. 23. Louis XIV

Louis' Religious Policy

Louis was a Catholic. He was not tolerant towards other religions. He did not grant freedom of worship to the protestants of France called **Huguenots.** Therefore, the Huguenots left France and settled in England and Germany. They were experienced in industry and commerce. The emigration of the Huguenots to England and Germany was a loss to France.

Louis' Foreign Policy

Louis XIV wanted to extend the Kingdom of France. So he waged wars with the neighbouring

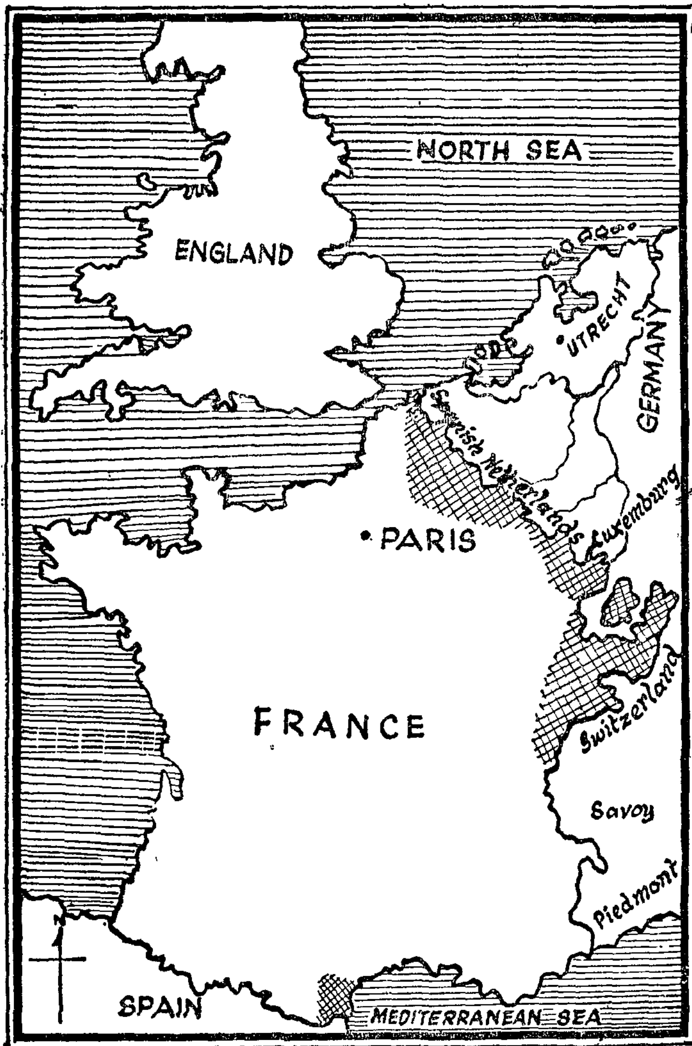


Fig. 24. France in the time of Louis XIV

countries. The most important of his wars was the **Spanish Succession War.** The French army was utterly defeated in this war in the **Battle of Blenheim** by the armies of England and Austria. However, the grandson of Louis XIV was made the King of Spain by the **Treaty of Utrecht.** The economic condition of France became worse because of these wars. This was one of the causes for the French Revolution of 1789.

The Glory of the reign of Louis XIV

Louis XIV, ruled over France as a **Grand Monarch** for many years. He liked pomp and splendour. He built the famous palace at **Versailles** with parks, fountains, art gallery and a Hall of Mirrors. The nobles and ladies of his court wore fashionable dress and ornaments. The court of France became the model to be copied by other countries. Louis patronised the French language and literature. His court was adorned by French poets, dramatists, writers, philosophers and thinkers. The people of France liked the reign of Louis XIV very much. So they fondly called him the **Grand Monarch.**

PETER, THE GREAT OF RUSSIA (1689—1725 A.D.)

Introduction

Russia was backward in all respects upto the 17th century. After the capture of **Constantinople** by the Turks, the Black Sea had become a 'Turkish Lake.' Russia had no other sea port which could be used throughout the year. The Russian army was not well-trained. The Russians were steeped in ignorance and superstitions. Russia was backward in commerce and industry.

Peter's Aims

Peter came to the throne at the age of seventeen. He wanted to establish absolute monarchy and make his country modern. He had two aims. Firstly, he wanted, to Europeanise Russia. So he introduced the ideas customs, art and industries of western Europe. Secondly, Peter wanted to extend Russian influence to the Black Sea in the South and the Baltic Sea in the west. Thereby he wanted to break Russia's isolation and bring her into contact with the outside world.



Fig. 25. Peter the Great

First of all, Peter visited countries like England and Holland to learn about the western way of life, their advancement in industry, war, culture and the art of ship building. When he returned home, he brought with him skilled artisans, architects, ship-builders and other technicians. These men helped Peter in the development of Russia.

Peter's Reforms

Peter understood that Russia's progress depended upon a sound system of education. He opened a number of schools in which Mathematics and Science were taught. He compelled his subjects to wear European dress. He tried to give men and women equal rights. He ordered men not to grow beards. Those who disobeyed his orders were severely punished. Peter introduced the Postal system and coinage in Russia.

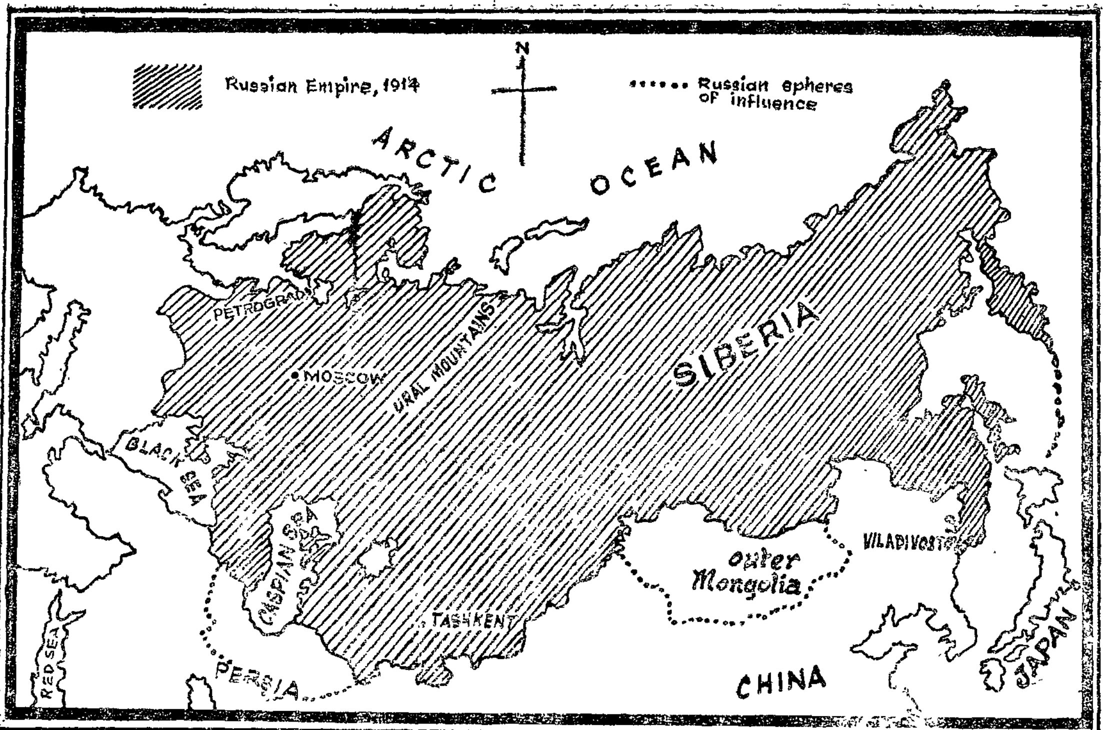


Fig. 26. Empire of Peter the Great

The authority of religious heads was reduced. A committee was set up to look after religious matters. A new calendar beginning with January was adopted in Russia.

Peter's Foreign Policy

Peter maintained a strong army and trained his troops on modern lines. He also built a navy. He defeated the Turks and captured **Azov** in the Black Sea. Russia could now have direct contact with other countries. He defeated Sweden and got some lands adjoining the Baltic Sea. There he built **Saint Petersburg** which became Russia's 'Western Window'.

Moscow, the capital of Russia was in the interior. It was not suitable for contact with the west. So Peter shifted the capital to Saint Petersburg. He built for himself a Palace and lived there in pomp and splendour like Louis XIV

The Kingdom of Russia extended from the Baltic Sea in the west to the Black Sea in the south. Peter is considered to be the founder of 'Modern Russia'. Truly, he was the first among those Kings who made Russia one of the leading powers of the modern world.

FREDERICK, THE GREAT (1740—1786 A. D.)

Introduction

In the 17th century, Germany was divided into many states. Prussia was one among them. It rose to the position of a seperate Kingdom in 1701. **King Frederick William** did much for the progress of Prussia. He left behind enormous wealth and a well-trained army. His son was the famous **Frederick, the Great.**

Frederick's Aims

Like Louis XIV and Peter, the Great, Frederick wanted to establish a benevolent despotism. Moreover, he aimed at making Prussia a powerful country.

Frederick's Foreign Policy

Frederick II became the King of Prussia at the age of twenty eight. He was a great general and a good administrator. Prussia became a first rate military state under his regime. Every nation in Europe liked to have alliance with Prussia. Taking this opportunity, Frederick tried to extend his Kingdom. He engaged himself in a series of wars, the most important being the **Austrian Succession War** and the **Seven years' War.**

In the war of the Austrian succession, Prussia joined with France and fought against Austria and Britain. As a result of this, Prussia annexed the fertile region of **Silesia**, which belonged to Austria. In the Seven Years' War, Frederick joined with Britain and fought against France. In 1772 Prussia, Russia and Austria joined together and partitioned Poland. Frederick got a portion of Poland as his share. Thus Frederick extended the Kingdom of Prussia by annexing some territories of Austria and Poland.

Frederick's Reforms

Frederick was an ambitious King. He was prepared to use any means to achieve his object. He introduced many reforms to improve the condition of the people. He paid special attention to agricultural production. He laid roads, dug canals to improve transport facilities. In order to develop trade, he established banks and built ports. He encouraged the

industrialists to start many industries. He maintained peace and order in the country. He allowed freedom of worship to all his subjects.

Frederick patronised literary men like Voltaire. Because of his great service to his subjects, Frederick was called **Father of the people.** But Frederick considered himself as the **First Servant of the State.**

Prussia was made a leading power in Europe by Frederick's foresight and wisdom. His reign may be summed up in three words — knowledge, efficiency and power.

QUESTIONS

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words :

1. ——— was the great minister of Louis XIV.
2. "State ! I am the State ", said ———.
3. Peter captured ——— , a city near the Black Sea.
4. ——— was called the " Western Gateway " of Russia.

II. Choose the most suitable answer :

1. The policy of Louis XIV which was beneficial to France was ———
   - (a) his religious policy
   - (b) his foreign policy
   - (c) his domestic policy
   - (d) his economic policy
2. The most important of Peter's achievement was ———
   - (a) ban on growing beards
   - (b) abolition of superstitious customs
   - (c) introduction of western civilisation
   - (d) contact with outside world

III. Answer in one or two sentences :

1. What were the aims of Louis XIV ?
2. Who were the Huguenots ?
3. Why did Peter visit the west European countries ?
4. What were the wars waged by Frederick ?

IV. Answer in about 15 lines :

1. What were the internal reforms of Louis XIV ?
2. Give an account of the reign of Louis XIV in France.
3. What was the foreign policy of Peter, the Great ?
4. How did Peter modernise Russia ?
5. What were the steps taken by Frederick to extend the Kingdom of Prussia ?

Practical work

1. Draw a map of Europe and mark the extent of the Kingdom of France under Louis XIV.
2. Draw a map of Europe and mark on it the Kingdom of Russia under Peter, the Great.
3. Draw a map of Europe to illustrate the extent of Prussian Kingdom under Frederick, the Great.

11. AGE OF REVOLUTIONS

(18th century A. D.)

Introduction

At the end of the 18th century, there were two revolutions which changed the history of the human race. One was the **American Revolution.** It is also called American War of Independence. The other was the **French Revolution.** These revolutions brought about great changes in the political, social and economic spheres.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION (1775–1783)

Causes

In the 17th century the British Colonists had settled on the east coast of North America, to enjoy freedom of worship. There were thirteen colonies on the Atlantic coast of North America. The French colonists had settled down in **Canada.** They were giving frequent troubles to the British Colonists. In Europe, the Seven Years' War was going on between France and Britain. The war spread to the American Continent. The British Government sent some troops to North America to protect the British Colonists. The French troops fought against the British troops. At the close of the Seven Years' War, Canada came into the hands of the British.

As long as Canada was under the French rule, the British Colonists were afraid of the French attack. So they were loyal to the British Government and obeyed their laws. **But as soon as the French rule was**

removed, the British Colonists began to protest against the British laws which restricted their freedom.

The Red Indians often attacked the British Colonists in North America. The British Government maintained a standing Army to protect the British Colonies. Britain wanted that the colonies should meet that expenditure and also a part of the expenditure of the Seven Years' War.

In 1765, the British Parliament passed a Stamp Act. As per the Act, the colonists had to use stamped paper for writing their documents. The colonies protested against the Stamp Act as it was passed by the British Parliament in which they had no representation. They raised the cry, "No Taxation—No Representation". The British Government withdrew the Stamp Act. But they passed another Act stating that the British Parliament had the right to levy taxes on their colonies. The Americans disliked this attitude.

Britain found another way to tax the colonists. In 1770, tax was levied on tea, glass and paper which were important imports of America. The Americans protested against the taxes strongly. In 1773 ships carrying chests of tea from India arrived at the harbour of **Boston**. Some colonists dressed themselves as Red Indians, got into the ship and threw all the chests into the sea. This they jocularly called **The Boston Tea Party.**

Lord North, the British Prime Minister closed the Boston harbour and posted some troops there. He took

steps to punish the colonists. This led to the American War of Independence.

Course of the War

The representatives of the American Colonies met at Philadelphia. They decided to declare war to safeguard their freedom. The American Declaration of Independence was proclaimed on the 4th July, 1776. **George Washington** was elected as the General to conduct the war. The colonies had no trained army and no weapons for their men. But they had a burning desire for freedom. They were ready to sacrifice anything to get victory.

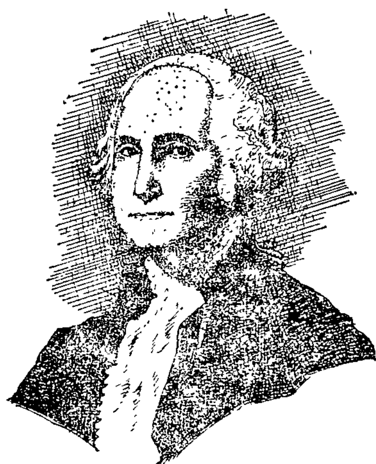


Fig. 27. George Washington

At first the colonies suffered several defeats. But Washington encouraged the Colonists and continued the war. Soon the tide turned. A British army surrendered to the Americans at **Saratoga.** France and Spain now offered their help to the Americans. The British army under **Cornwallis** surrendered to the Americans at **York Town.** The war ended with this English defeat. According to the **Treaty of Versailles,** Britain recognised the independence of the American Colonies.

In 1787 **Alexander Hamilton** framed a new constitution for the American States. Each State had the right

to form a Government of its own. But they all joined together under one federation called the **United States**

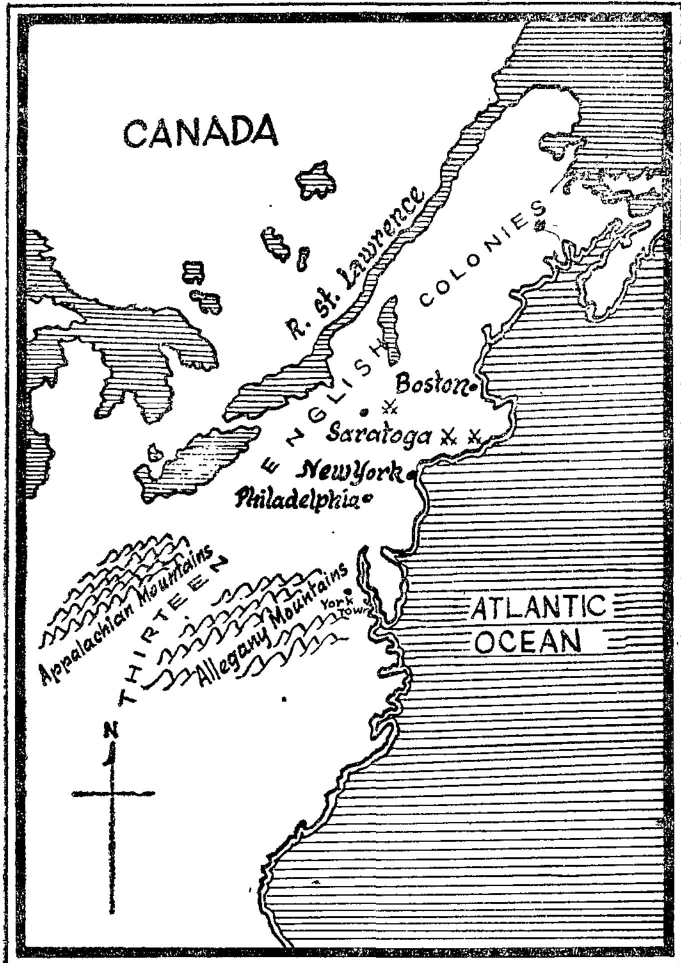


Fig. 28. American War of Independence

of America. George Washington was elected as the First President of the American Republic.

FRENCH REVOLUTION (1789 – 1799 A. D.)

Causes

1. There was absolute monarchy in France. People had no right in such a form of government. Louis XIV engaged himself in unnecessary wars and spent money freely on luxuries. The economic condition of France became bad. This state of affairs continued under the rule of Louis XV. His successor Louis XVI was good at heart but he was weak and inefficient.

2. The social groups in France were divided into the privileged and the unprivileged. The nobles and the bishops owned a large part of the nation's wealth. They were free from taxation. The common people, the Third Estate suffered a lot. They had to pay a number of taxes. Those who protested, were sent to prison. The soldiers received low pay and got inadequate food. The ordinary priests had no chance for promotion. Therefore the unprivileged section of the French community was discontented.

3. New ideas began to spread at this time in France. Writers like **Voltaire** and **Rousseau** condemned the tyranny of King's rule. They wrote about equality of all men. Rousseau's book **Social contract** made people to think. He declared that there was a contract between the King and the subjects. If the King failed to do



Fig. 29. Rousseau

his duties, people could remove their king from power. Rousseau preached that monarchy should be abolished and a republic should be established.

4. The American War of Independence inspired the French people. The French soldiers who took part in the American War returned to France with a great desire for freedom. They persuaded the people to fight for their freedom.

5. **Queen Marie Antoinette,** wife of Louis XVI of France lived in luxury and wasted public money. Louis XVI ruled the country according to her wishes. People of France found no other way except revolution to put an end to their sufferings.

Course of the Revolution :

At this juncture, Louis XVI was badly in need of money. He summoned the National Assembly called States General in May, 1789. Taking this opportunity, the Assembly tried to frame a constitution for France. The King tried to prevent it. So the people got irritated. At first, they attacked and destroyed the **Bastille,** the State prison in Paris. The Revolution began. The King and the Queen attempted to escape from Paris and tried to get the help of other Kings to put down the Revolution. But they were caught and brought back to Paris. They were put under the care of Revolutionary troops. The King was condemned to death for having betrayed the country to the enemies. Monarchy was abolished in 1792 and France was made a Republic.

At first the Republican government was controlled by the **Moderates.** Then power passed into the hands

of the **Extremists.** They tried to retain power by striking terror into the hearts of their enemies. The **Reign of Terror** reached its height under **Robespierre.** At this time a terrible machine called the **Guillotine** was used. Marie Antoinette and hundreds of nobles were killed by that machine. The Reign of Terror came to an end in 1794 with the fall of Robespierre.

France was then governed by the Directory consisting of five members. Soon the Directory became unpopular because of its inefficiency. An army leader took advantage of this opportunity. He gained the support of the people on account of his brilliant victories. He was **Napoleon Buonaparte.** He set up a body named the Consulate and became its **First consul.** Later on he declared himself as Emperor of France. The French Revolution came to an end in 1799.

Results of the French Revolution :

1. The French Revolution spread the ideas of **Liberty, Equality** and **Fraternity.** These ideas led to the abolition of slavery and removal of religious and racial restrictions. The Revolution created afeeling of patriotism. It also helped to abolish absolute monarchy. Because of the French Revolution, the 20th century is called the **Age of the Common Man.**

2. As a result of the French Revolution, France forced its supremacy over other European countries. They in turn tried to put down the supremacy of France. This created national feeling in them.

NAPOLEON (1769 — 1821 A. D.)

Early Years of Napoleon

Napoleon was born in 1769 in **Corsica** which was then under French control. After his early education in France, Napoleon joined the French Army. By dint of hard work and intelligence, he rose to the rank of a general. At the age of twenty seven, Napoleon led the French Army against Austria and won North Italy. He also invaded Egypt and conquered the country. These Victories made Napoleon very popular. He was therefore able to overthrow the Directory and become the **First Consul** in 1799 and later Emperor of France.



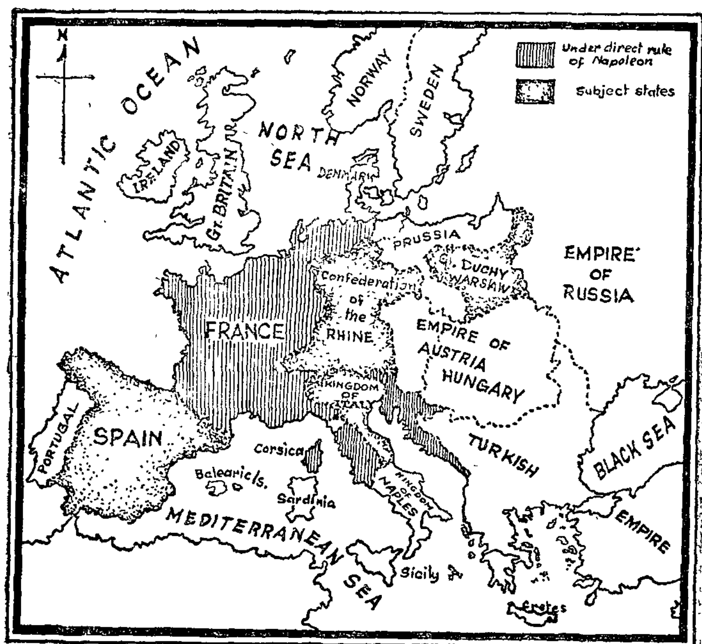
Fig. 30. Napoleon

Napoleon's Wars

The European countries were shocked at the atrocities of the Revolutionary leaders like Robespierre. Moreover, the Revolutionary government came forward to help those countries which wanted to abolish monarchy. To check such a course of action, Britain, Austria, Prussia and Russia joined together. They declared war on France. Napoleon defeated the Prussian and Russian troops at the **Battle of Austerlitz.**

Britain was the main enemy of France. So Napoleon planned to invade Britain and destroy it even before the

battle of Austerlitz. But the British **Admiral Nelson** destroyed the French fleet at the **Battle of Trafalgar** in 1805. Napoleon's plan proved to be a failure. But the victory at Austerlitz made Napoleon the master of Europe. Now he tried to destroy Britain's trade. He ordered all the European countries not to trade with Britain. This was called the **Continental System.** But Napoleon's attempt failed.



Figt 31. Napoleon's Empire

Then Napoleon interfered with Spanish succession and made his brother the King of Spain. But Spain joined with Britain and declared war on France. The British general **Arthur Wellesley** defeated the French

troops. By now, the European countries began to hate Nepoleon.

When Russia withdrew her friendship with France, Napoleon got angry. He marched his finest army into Russia. His army captured Moscow. But the Russians had burnt down their houses and left the capital. About 600,000 French soldiers suffered in hunger. Then the Russian winter set in. The French soldiers marched back to France in frozen snow a distance of 3260 **kilometers.** The Russian soldiers attacked them on the way from all sides. Many died of cold and hunger. Only a few thousand soldiers returned to France.

Fall of Napoleon

In the meantime, all the other European countries had united their forces. They defeated Napoleon in the **Battle of Leipzig** in 1814. Napoleon was exiled to the island of **Elba**. But he escaped from there and reached Paris. The army and the French people welcomed him gladly and made him Emperor again. But the allies defeated him again in the **Battle of Waterloo in 1815.** Napoleon was sent to the lonely island of **St. Helena in** the Atlantic ocean. He was kept there as prisoner till his death in 1821.

Estimate of Napoleon

Napoleon is considered to be the greatest of the generals in the world. He defeated the armies of the European countries in several battles. He entered every capital in Europe except London. But he was defeated at last due to other causes. Therefore we should not under-estimate Napolean's military skill. He was forced

to surrender only when all the armies of European countries stood against him. Napoleon was a military genius. Though he was responsible for the loss of many lives, he introduced many good reforms in his country. National system of education, local self Government, codification of civil laws are some of his reforms. The excellent administrative system of Napoleon exists even today. The credit of spreading the ideas of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity goes to Napoleon. He was responsible for the growth of national feeling in European Countries.

QUESTIONS

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

1. The Declaration of American Independence was made in the year ——— .
2. ——— headed the troops of British Colonies in America.
3. "Social Contract" was written by ——— .
4. The French Revolution began with the attack of ——— .
5. Napoleon was exiled at first to the island of ——— .

II. Write the most suitable answer :

1. The British Colonies in America won the war of Independence because.———
   - (a) France helped them.
   - (b) Britain had taken hasty steps.
   - (c) They were ready to sacrifice anything for their freedom.
   - (d) George Washington was a great leader.

2. The most important cause for the French Revolution on was————

   (a) The new ideas spread by Voltaire and Rousseau.

   (b) The luxurious life of Marie Antoinette.

   (c) The disparity in social status that existed in France.

   (d) The victory gained by the Americans in the war Independence.

III. Answers in one or two sentences.

1. Why did the British Colonists protest against the Stamp Act ?
2. What is meant by "Boston Tea Party" ?
3. Which were the seeds of the French Revolution ?
4. What is meant by the "Reign of Terror"?
5. Why did Napoleon invade Russia ?

IV. Answer in about 15 lines.

1. What were the causes which led to the American War of Independence ?
2. Mention the important causes for the French Revolution
3. What were the results of the French Revolution ?
4. Give briefly the greatness of Napoleon.

Practical Work

1. Draw the flag of U. S. A. and point out its significance.
2. Read the story of "A Tale of Two Cities" and understand the course of the French Revolution.
3. Collect the interesting news told about Napoleon.
4. Draw a map of North America and illustrate the American War of Independence.
5. Draw a map of Europe and mark in it the Empire of Napoleon.

12. NATIONALISM IN EUROPE

(19th Century A. D.)

Introduction

Napoleon fought many a battle in the French Revolutionary wars. But he was defeated at last in 1815 and exiled to St. Helena. Then the European countries met at **Vienna.** A peace treaty was drawn up. But the treaty did not last long. The ideas of the French Revolution began to spread everywhere. The feeling of nationalism was growing. People in Europe wanted to live in unity with political freedom. They offered their support to the rulers who promised them to achieve those ideas. Two countries - Italy and Germany - were unified on the basis of those ideas.

UNIFICATION OF ITALY

Italy was divided into many states at the Vienna Congress held in 1815. Venetia and Lombardy in North Italy were under Austrian rule. In Central Italy some states were under Austrian Dukes. Some were ruled by the Pope of Rome. In South Italy, Naples and Sicily were ruled by a Spanish Prince. Piedmont in North Italy and the island of Sardinia were ruled by an Italian Prince. All these rulers were absolute monarchs. All of them were



Fig. 32. Garibaldi

foreigners except the King of Piedmont and the Pope of Rome.

The desire for union among the Italian people became strong towards the middle of the 19th century. Four persons were responsible for the unification of Italy. They were **Mazzini**, the political philosopher, **Victor Emmanuel II**, the King of Sardinia and Piedmont, **Cavour**, his minister and diplomat and **Garibaldi**, the gallant warrior.

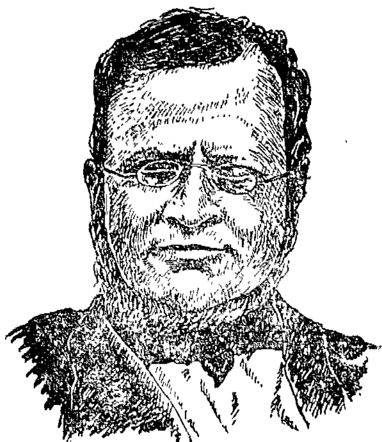


Fig. 33. Cavour

Mazzini formed a society called **Young Italy** and paved the way for unity. Garibaldi joined this society. He went to South America as an exile. During his exile, he trained his followers in guerilla warfare. These soldiers of freedom were called **Red Shirts.**

Victor Emmanuel II was an Italian King. He was an able ruler. The people of Italy decided to accept him as their King. Cavour, his minister was a great diplomat. They joined together and planned for the unity of Italy. At first, Cavour with the help of France attacked Austria. By this action, Lombardy and some parts of Austria were annexed to Piedmont.

In 1860 the people of Sicily rose in revolt against the King of Naples. Garibaldi landed in Italy at that time with his band of Red Shirts. He captured Naples

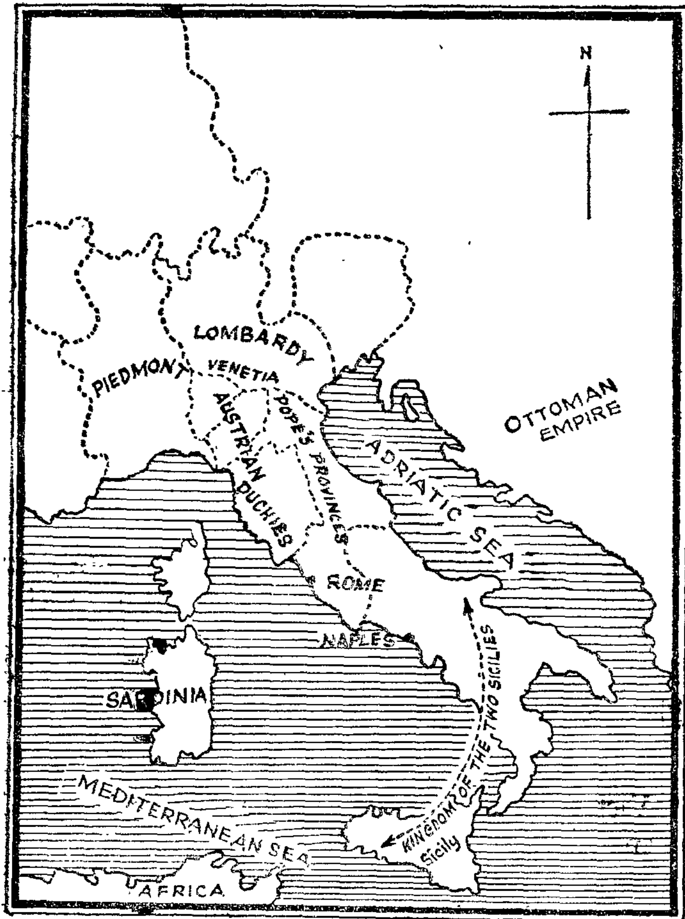


Fig 34. Unification of Italy

and Sicily and handed them over to Victor Emmanuel. His selfless service deserves praise.

In the meantime, Emmanuel conquered the States in Central Italy which were ruled by the Pope of Rome. A poll was held among the people of the States which were annexed to Piedmont. A majority of people accepted Victor Emmanuel as their King. All these states formed the United Kingdom of Italy. Now only Venetia and Rome were outside the United Kingdom of Italy.

There was a war in 1866 between Prussia and Austria. Italy joined Prussia. Austria was defeated in the war. Prussia forced Austria to give Venetia to Italy as a reward for her help.

In 1870, the Franco - Prussian war began. The King of France withdrew the French troops which were kept at Rome to defend the Pope. Taking advantage of it, Victor Emmanuel captured Rome and made it his capital. The Pope was unhappy over the loss of Rome. After fifty eight years, an agreement was made between the Pope and the King of the Italy. The Pope was allowed to retain the **Vatican**, the Papal Palace and the territory surrounding it. The Vatican is the smallest state in the world. The Pope is its sovereign ruler. Thus the unification of Italy was completed by 1871.

UNIFICATION OF GERMANY

As decided at the Congress of Vienna, Germany was divided into several small states. Even though they were ruled independently, they formed a confederation under the leadership of Austria. Austria had always stood against German Unity. **William I**, King of Prussia and his powerful minister **Otto Von Bismarck** determined to achieve the unification of Germany.

Bismarck made full use of the feeling of nationalism among the Germans. The policy he adopted to achieve his aim was **Blood and Iron.** It means strengthening army and winning victories by war. Bismarck trained the Prussian army and made it the most efficient in Europe. He made Austria his ally and invaded Denmark. As a result of this war, he annexed the duchies of **Schleswig** and **Holstein** to Prussia. Being jealous, Austria declared war on Prussia.



Fig. 35. Bismarck

But the war ended within seven days. Austria was crushed in the war. Finally Austria was excluded from German Confederation. The North German States formed into a confederation. Prussia became the leader of the **North German Confederation.**

Napoleon III of France did not like the growing power of Prussia. He declared war on Prussia in 1870. Bismarck made use of this war to unite the Germans. Both the North and South German confederations joined together against France. Napoleon III was badly defeated and made a prisoner. He had to give **Alsace** and **Lorraine** to Prussia. The Unification of Germany was now complete.

In 1871 William I of Prussia was crowned as *Emperor of Germany in the Palace of Versailles.* Thus

Bismarck unified Germany by his policy of "Blood and Iron." It was indeed a great achievement.

QUESTIONS

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words :

1. Mazzini formed a society called ______.
2. The soldiers of Garibaldi were called ______.
3. ______ is the smallest state in the world.
4. The policy of Bismarck was called ______.

II. Write the most suitable answer :

1. The most important factor which helped the unification of Italy was______
   (a) The political philosophy of Mazzini.
   (b) Cavour's diplomacy.
   (c) The military power of Victor Emmanuel.
   (d) The heroism of Garibaldi.

2. The unification of Germany was achieved as a result of______
   (a) War between Austria and Prussia.
   (b) Franco - Prussian War.
   (c) War between Prussia and Denmark.
   (d) Bismarck's "Blood and Iron" policy.

III. Answer in one or two sentences :

1. How did Garibaldi help for the unification of Italy ?
2. Name the States in Italy before the unification.
3. How was the North German Confederation formed ?
4. What was the result of Franco-Prussian War ?

IV. Answer in about 15 lines :

1. How did Cavour bring about the unification of Italy by his diplomacy ?
2. How did Bismarck achieve the unification of Germany?

Practical work

1. Draw maps to illustrate the unification of Italy and Germany.
2. Read the biographies of Mazzini and Garibaldi.

13. INDUSTRIAL AND AGRARIAN REVOLUTIONS IN THE 18th AND 19th CENTURIES A.D.

INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

Introduction

Before the 17th century A.D. agriculture was the main occupation of the people. In the 18th and 19th centuries A.D. there was advancement in science and technology. This led to a great change in the industrial field. Due to various discoveries and inventions, manufacture of goods multiplied; transport facilities were developed and economic activities were increased. New industries were started in many countries. These changes go by the name of the **Industrial Revolution.**

Industrial Revolution first began in England in the 18th century A.D. Later on, it spread to other countries in Europe. In the 20th century, Industrial Revolution spread to several parts of the world.

Reasons why Industrial Revolution first began in England

1. For several centuries there was political stability in England. This was favourable for industrial development.
2. Coal and iron which are necessary for industries were abundant in England and were found side by side.
3. The English people earned enormous wealth by sea trade. There was enough capital in the country for investment in industries.

4. England is situated in between Eurasia and America. This geographical situation helped commercial contact with all countries.

5. British Colonists had settled in America, Africa, and Australia. In India there was the British Empire. They supplied raw-materials to the factories in England and served as markets for the finished industrial goods.

6. All along the coast, England has fine natural harbours. They helped the ship-building industry and stepped up the sea-trade.

7. The climate of Britain is suitable for cotton spinning.

8. The growth of population in England and her colonies increased the demand for manufactured goods. So there was a necessity to invent machines which could produce things on a large scale. The British people had the inventive brain and technical skill to produce new machines and new methods of manufacture.

CHIEF INVENTIONS

Inventions in Textile industries

The demand for cotton clothes had increased due to the increase in population. So people began to invent machines which could increase the production in the cotton industry. In 1733 **John Kay** invented the **Flying Shuttle**. **James Hargreaves** invented the **Spinning Jenny** in 1764 A.D. It could spin sixteen threads at the same time. Later on **Richard Arkwright** invented the **water frame** which was worked by water power. Then came the **Mule** of **Samuel Crompton**.

It was a combination of the Spinning Jenny and the Water Frame. It could operate more than hundred spindles at the same time. This was followed by the **Power Loom** invented by **Edmund Cartwright**. This was driven by water or steam. Another machine called **Cotton Gin** was invented. It could remove seeds from the cotton very quickly. Because of these inventions, cotton spinning and weaving industries developed fast.

By 1846 A,D. the Sewing Machine was invented. Woven cotton was quickly made into beautiful clothes. Thus England became the leading nation in textile industries.

Inventions in iron and coal industries-steam powers

Before the Industrial Revolution, wood and charcoal were used for melting iron. In 1750 A.D. **Abraham Derby** found out the use of coked coal for the production of pig iron. As iron and coal were found very near, iron and steel industries developed fast. **James Watt**, an engineer invented **Steam pump** and **Steam engine**. These two were very useful for the growth of iron and coal industries. The workers in mines used lamps which were not safe. Very often fire accidents occured. **Sri Humphrey Davy** put an end to this danger by his invention of **Safety Lamp**. In the 19th Century, the process of making steel was invented. Coke, iron and steam power were used to make minute tools and machines. All these inventions helped the growth of iron and steel industries in England.

Inventions in Transport and Communication

Revolution in industries led to large scale production of goods. Markets which required these goods

were spread throughout the world. The goods must be sent quickly to the different markets. So new methods of transportation became an immediate necessity.

The engineers in England began to build public roads. **John Macadam** found new ways of constructing roads with hard surface. These roads were known as macadamized roads.

It was difficult to move heavy things along the roads. They could be carried easily along canals. The Duke of **Bridgewater** and Engineer **Brindly** were the first to make use of canals. The Bridgewater canal was constructed from Worsley to Manchester. Many others followed their example. There was 'Canal Mania' in England. These canals were very useful for inland trade. Boats and ships were fitted with steam engines in canals.

George Stephenson invented the steam engine which ran on rails. In 1825 his engine ran at a speed of 19 Kilometre. per hour. Later on, he designed the **Rocket**. It ran at a speed of 56 K.M. per hour. In 1830 a railway was constructed from Manchester to Liverpool. Now there was 'railway mania' in England just like 'Canal mania' which happened earlier. This led to the establishment of several railway companies. These companies built many railways in England.

When the method of vulcanizing rubber was found, wheels were fitted with rubber. This revolutionised road transport.

Besides revolution in transport, there was transport in communication also. A blind Englishman

named **Rowland Hill** introduced the **Postal System.** By affixing a penny stamp on a letter, it could be sent to any part of Britain. Rowland Hill is known as the 'father of modern postal system'. After the invention of electricity, telegraphs, telephones, radio and television were invented one after the other. These inventions have made life easy, comfortable and happy.

SPREAD OF INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION TO OTHER COUNTRIES

Industrial revolution just began in England. Later on, it spread to other European countries. France had iron fields in Alsace and Lorraine. So many inustries were established in that area. After the Franco-German War, the area was given to Germany. So German industries began to develop in Alsace and Lorraine. **Henry Bessemer,** a German invented a new process of making steel. Germany bacame an expert in using science for industrial and agricultural progress.

In course of time, industrial revolution took place in U. S. A. and Japan. In India, industries were established in Calcutta and Jamshedpur.

RESULTS OF INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

Advantages

1. The use of machinery resulted in increased and cheaper output of goods. There was large scale production.
2. Textile, iron and steel and ship-building industries developed in England and she became **the workshop of the world.** Wealth flowed into Britain.

3. When machinery was used in factories, there was unemployment at first. But soon the demand for goods increased. Then there was scope for more employment.

4. The workers began to settle near the factory areas. In course of time, these areas developed into industrial cities like Manchester, Burmingham, Sheffield and New Castle.

5. The manufactured goods were produced in large quantities. They had to be sold in markets. This led to the establishment of colonies and trading centres throughout the world.

6. Each country tried to protect its own industries from foreign competition. So protective duties had to be levied.

7. There was rapid development in the fields of transport, communication, medicines and surgery.

Disadvantages

1. Villagers found employment in numerous factories. They left their villages and settled down in industrial towns. Agriculture was neglected. England had to depend upon other countries for food grains.

2. The factory goods killed cottage industries because they were cheap. The cottage-made goods could not compete with factory goods.

3. There were no sanitary facilities in the thickly populated towns. The black smoke and the gutter of the factories did harm to health of the people. The noisy factory towns completely changed the peaceful domestic life of people.

4. Children were employed to do certain kinds of work in factories. The hours of work were too long. Men, women and children were paid low for long hours of work. The Government had to pass Acts to protect the interests of the factory labourers.

5. People living in factory towns had no representation in parliament. So there were agitations for parliamentary reform.

6. The world of industry was divided into two camps the capitalist employer and the factory employee. The capitalists aimed at more profit, rights and privileges in society. They did not care for the interests of the workers. The workers had to form trade unions and fight for their rights. In course of time, these trade unions became strong and powerful. There began the conflict between Labour and Capital.

AGRARIAN REVOLUTION

Introduction

As a result of Industrial Revolution numerous factories were started. People living in villages were not interested in agriculture. They got employment in factories and settled down in towns. The result was shortage in food production. More-over, raw materials like cotton, wool and flax were needed for the factories. In order to meet this growing demand, new and scientific methods of agriculture were adopted.

Inventions of new methods and implements

Lord Townshend adopted a new method of cultivation known as 'rotation of crops'. Instead of planting

the same kind of crops on the same land each year, crops like wheat, barley and turnips were rotated. This system preserved the fertility of the soil and increased production.

Jethro Tull invented the **seed drill.** This could place seeds in rows economically.

The method of breeding good and strong cattle was also discovered. **Bakewell** introduced a new method of rearing sheep. **Colling** adopted a modern method of breeding cattle. Because of these discoveries, cattle became strong and healthy. More milk was got from cows.

Results of agrarian revolution

Big land owners gained a lot by agrarian revolution. Being rich, they were able to adopt new methods of cultivation. They used new implements and increased the yield of crops and cattle. They put fence around their lands to protect the crops from the cattle and thieves. The poor peasants could not compete with them. Small land owners sold their plots of land to big land owners. They left their villages, got employed in factories and settled down in towns.

The agricultural revolution indeed stepped up production and increased cattle wealth. But the peasant community of Britain was destroyed.

QUESTIONS

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable words :

1. Industrial Revolution began in England in ________ century.
2. ________ invented the 'Spinning Jenny'.
3. Edmund Cartwright invented ________.

4. ________ found a new method of constructing roads.
5. Sir Humphrey Davy invented ________ to avoid accidents in mines.

II. **Choose the most suitable answer from the following :**

1. The Industrial Revolution first began in England because she had
   (a) peaceful and stable political conditions
   (b) natural harbours
   (c) coal and iron mines nearby
   (d) many markets

III. **Answer in one or two sentences :**

1. What is meant by 'Industrial Revolution'?
2. Name four machines which were invented in the textile industry.
3. Who paved the way for construction of canals in England ?
4. Name any four factory towns in England.
5. What is meant by 'rotation of crops' ?

IV. **Answer in about 15 lines :**

1. Mention some of the reasons why Industrial Revolution first began in England.
2. What were the results of the Industrial Revolutions ?
3. Who helped for the Agrarian Revolution? What did they invent? How were they useful ?

Practical work

1. Visit a modern factory which is very near your place.
2. Visit an agriculture farm. See and understand how machines are used.
3. Collect the pictures of various industrial firms.

14. TWENTIETH CENTURY WORLD

RISE OF JAPAN

Introduction

The way in which Japan rose out its slumber is a remarkable one. Japan had become completely shut off, from the world during the Middle Ages. The Japanese lived in their own way under a powerful military leader known as Shogun. The King of Japan known as the Mikado was only a nominal ruler. Japan remained isolated until the middle of the 19th century. Now let us learn how Japan rose out of this slumber and became one of the great powers of the world.

Meiji Restoration (1868 A.D.)

In 1853 A. D. Commodere Perry from the U. S. A. in command of a number of warships sailed to Japan and wanted permission to trade with Japan. Permission was granted by the Shogun. Later, England followed suit and got permission to trade with Japan. Soon the Japanese found that they were treated as inferiors by the Westerners. They did not approve the act of the Shogun giving permission to the westeners. They made the Shogun give up his power and they restored the Emperor to full authority. This is known as the Meiji Restoration of 1868 A. D. Emperor **Mutsuhito** was then the Mikado. When he took full charge of the kingdom he set up a government of modern lines. Assemblies to advise him were established. Mutsuhito set himself to work to make Japan a modern nation. The laws of the country were rewritten. A national army was formed. The Japanese were educated on

western lines. The army and the navy were modernised. On account of these reforms, *Mutsuhito* was called **the Father of Japan.**

Japan rapidly progressed and when it realised its strength, it wanted to become as powerful as the European powers.

Sino - Japanese War (1894 — 1895 A. D.)

Looking around for conquests, Japan's attention was drawn towards Korea. Using the opportunity of a local uprising in Korea Japan invaded Korea. Korea was a vassal of China at that time. Japan forced a war on China in 1894. With her upto date Navy, Japan inflicted a crushing defeat on Chinese Navy in the river Yalu. As a result Japan forced a treaty on China at **Shimonoseki.** As per the terms of the treaty Korea became independent. Japan got the island of Formosa and the Liaotung Peninsula with Fort Arthur. Japan also got some rights in her trade with China.

The crushing defeat of China by the little Japan took the world by surprise. It clearly showed that Japan would become a Super power. This made Kaiser William II of Germany to declare Japan as the **Yellow Peril.**

The Russo - Japanese War (1904 — 1905 A. D.)

Causes: The Western powers were not pleased with the victory of Japan. The Great Powers, Russia, Germany and France insisted upon Japan giving up the Liaotung Peninsula. Japan had to yield because she was not strong enough to fight with all the three.

Japan slowly prepared for a bigger struggle. It found in Britain another ally who feared Russian advance. In 1902 an Anglo Japanese alliance was made, which provided for mutual help in case either of them was attacked by more than one Power.

In 1903 Russia opened a through Rail Service between Moscow and Fort Arthur; she claimed Manchuria as her province; her troops marched into Korea. Japan demanded that the integrity of China should be respected and that Russia should acknowledge Japan's sphere of influence in Korea. This was not accepted by Russia. So war began.

Course : A war broke out between the two. The Japanese army invaded Korea and defeated the Russians in the Yalu river and at Mukdey. Port Arthur was beseiged by the Japanese and it surrendered after a long seige. A great fleet of Warships was sent by Russia from the Baltic area. It was completely destroyed by **Admiral Togo** of the Japan navy at **Tsushima straits.** After this naval defeat, Russia was prepared to accept peace at any price. President **Theodre Roosevelt** offered himself as a mediator. As a result a treaty was concluded in 1905. Russia surrendered the Liaotung peninsula to Japan. She also gave the southern half of Sakkalin island to the Japanese and completely withdrew from Manchuria.

Results : The defeat of a big European power by an Asiatic State encouraged Nationalism in India, and China. It indirectly caused the revolution in China and Russia. Japan came to be regarded as a great world power.

SECOND WORLD WAR

Japanese Conquests - Downfall

In world war II, Japan allied itself with Hitler of Germany. It conquered a great part of Asia with in a short period. At the end of the world war Japanese forces were gradually driven out of the places which they had occupied, by Allied forces. At last the dropping of Atom Bomb on the Japanese cities forced the country to agree for unconditional surrender. Japan lost its overseas empire.

Soon the Japanese recovered from the shock of defeat and devoted its full attention to recover from the effects of defeat and loss of empire. On account of her work it has become a prosperous industrialised country. It has shed its military ambition and instead of it has become an Economic giant.

THE CHINESE REVOLUTION (1911 A.D.)

Introduction

Unlike the Peaceful non violent Meiji Revolution, the Chinese revolution followed the foot steps of the French Revolution with voilence and bloodshed. Many lives were laid down to achieve their desired goal. Let us learn it now.

Causes for the Revolution

China is a vast country. It has its history extending to many centuries. Like Japan, it kept all of from the rest of the world. The Manchu kings who ruled at the end of the 19th Century were weak. Taking advantage of their weakness, Western countries, obtained a number of 'Treaty ports' and trading rights.

The Westeners in these parts lived in their own way without obeying Chinese Laws and customs. Some of the Chinese were not pleased with all these. They turned against the foreigners in 1899 and killed them mercilessly. This rebellion known as the **Boxer Rebellion** was put down by the Manchu Government with the help of the Western Powers. This made the people hate the Manchus. The Victory of Japan over Russia (1904—1905) awakened the political consciousness of the Chinese people. During that time there arose a great leader, **Dr. Sun-Yat-Sen** in China, who by his statesmanship and sacrifice led the Revolution. The Manchu dynasty became free and a Chinese Republic was set up in 1911. His main ideals were **Nationalism, Democracy** and **Socialism.**



Fig. 36. Dr. Sun-Yat-Sen

Course of the Revolution

During the revolution a National Council met and declared Dr. Sun-Yat-Sen as President of the Chinese Republic. At that time Yuan-Shi-Keh a Millitary General was very powerful and aspired to be the Chief of the Republic. To preserve the unity of China, Dr. Sen withdrew from the presidency and Yuan was elected in his place. Yuan did not believe in Democracy. He became a Dictator. In 1916 he died leaving the infant

Republic to face many problems. Dr. Sun-Yat-Sen founded the Kuomintang (National People Party). With the help of this party Dr. Sen wanted to unite the country and establish a democratic China. He sought help from Russia. Kuomintang decided to admit the communists to the party. Gradually the Communists in the Kuomintang increased their influences. This alarmed Chiang-Kai-shek who had become the leader of the Party after Dr. Sun-Yat-Sen's death. He hated the Communists. At this time the Communists had two outstanding leaders, namely, Mao-Tse-Tung and Chow-en-lai. Chiang expelled the Communists. They formed a separate party. This party was strong in South China. In order to crush the Communists Chiang encircled them. There upon the Communists, numbering 100000 under Mao set off on the famous Long March in 1934. They marched 6000 miles and set up a Government of their own in North China.

During World War II public opinion forced Chiang and Mao to present a united front against the Japanese aggression. At the end of the War the Japanese were driven out of China. But Chiang Kai Shek and Mao-Tse-tung were fighting for the mastery of China. Civil war broke out. The Americans helped Chiang but he was completely defeated. He escaped with his men and safely installed himself as the Head of the Nationalist Government in the island of **Formosa** (Taiwan). After Chiang's death, his son is now ruling Formosa as a Dictator. The Mainland of China came under Mao and Chow and they set up the People's Republic in Peking on October 1, 1949. Mao died in 1976. Now China is ruled by a group of moderate Communist leaders.

Today China remains as a powerful modern socialist State. China was recently admitted as a member of the U.N.O. and a permanent member of the security council.

RUSSIAN REVOLUTION (1917 A. D.)

Introduction

It was the French Philosophers who advocated Socialist ideas. They viewed property in relation to its usefulness to Society rather than to rights of private owners. It was at this time in 1848, that **Karl Marx** and his Co-worker, Engel published the **Communist Manifesto.** He stated that the aim of workers all over the world was to destroy capitalism and the establishment of Socialism. 'Let the ruling class tremble at the Communist Revolution'. He also declared that the workers have nothing to lose but their chains. They have a world to win. He appealed to the working class of all countries to unite. The ideas of Mark had a profound influence on the growth of the Workers Movement. In Russia Marx's ideas led to a great Revolution.

Causes

When in allmost all Europe, important social economic and political changes were taking place, Russia remained old fashioned under the autocratic rule of the **Czar.** The Russian workers had a number of difficulties. Industrial Revolution began very late in Russia. When it started, many of the factories were under foreign administration. Whether the factories were owned by Russians or Foreigners, the conditions of work were horrible. The statement of Marx that

workers had nothing to lose but their chains, was literally true in Russia.

After Marx and **Engels, Lenin** became the leading figure of the Communist Movement. He became the leader of the Russian Revolution. Lenin was born in a poor family. He studied and practiced Law. He was a great Revolutionary. Lenin wanted to uplift Russia. He was banished for his political activites and lived in Switzerland. Russia was completely defeated in the I World War. The people turned against the incompetent **Czarist Government.** Using this golden opportunity Lenin returned to Russia and led the Revolution.

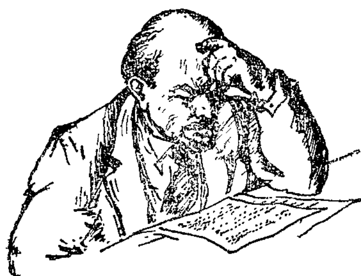


Fig. 37. Lenin

Course

The revolution began in March 1917. A mass of workers at Petrograd struck work defying the authority of the **Czar.** Finding that the situation was out of his control, the **Czar** abdicated. Monarchy was abolished and a Government of moderate revolutionaries under KERENSKY was set up. But he was too weak to solve even simple problems facing the country. Workers refused to work and the army refused to fight. A stranger and an abler man was needed to deal with the situation. He was Lenin. Lenin wanted to end the war and turn the Russian guns against the exploiters of the people. In November 1917, Kerensky's Government was over thrown and Lenin became the real ruler of Russia.

Some of the nobles wanted to restore the **Czar**. This made the Revolution take a bloody course like the French Revolution. The CZAR and his entire family as well as many nobles were killed. Lenin crushed all opposition. After restoring peace he nationalised banks, railways and shipping. Private property was abolished. Many plans were made by Lenin to develop industry, commerce and agriculture. But before he could complete his plans he died in 1924.

Stalin became the leader of Russia after the death of Lenin. Two great services were rendered by Stalin to Russia and they were (1) modernising Russia by Five Year Plans and (2) firmly standing against Hitler and defeating him in the Second World War. He died in the year 1953. He was followed by **Melankhow**, **Bulganin**, **Khrushev**. At present **Breznev** leads Russia.

After the II World War Russia, became one of the most powerful nations in the world and her advances in sciences, Space Travel etc., have been astonishing.

INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT

Introduction

The Great Revolt of 1857 was the first rebellion against the British Rule. Inspite of its failure, its memory remained green in the minds of Indians and provided inspiration for future struggles for freedom. Unification of India under British rule by the close of the 19th century, development of communications and a common language, English, helped to bring the people together. It made them realise their common

culture and common aspirations. Further Religious and Social Reformers like **Rajaram Mohan Roy, Dayananda Saraswathi, Vidya Sagar** and **Viveka-nanda** roused the national consciousness by their speeches and actions.

Indian National Congress — Early growth

A.O. Hume laid the foundation for the Indian National Congress in the year 1855. It was formed to establish close co-operation between the Government and the people. It became an organisation to express the grievances of the people to the Government.

In the beginning, it was only an association which wanted to get some *concessions from the* Government by *co-operation and appeal. This policy of co-*operation and friendship with the Government continued till the close of the 19th Century.

At the beginning of the 20th Century, there arose two groups within the Congress, the Moderates and the Extremists. The Moderates were led by **Gopala Krishna Gokhale** and the extremists were led by **Bal Gangahdar Tilak.** Whereas the Moderates believed in petitions the Extremists believed in action. The Extremists felt that the old method of begging would not prove effective. They proclaimed 'freedom is our birth right and we shall achieve it'. They wanted the Congress to take direct action to achieve freedom.

Lord Curzon's Partition of Bengal intensified the National *Movement.* The Indian National Congress opposed the *Government.* It took direct action. It started the *Swadeshi movement.* This movement boy-cotted foreign goods and encouraged the country's

products. To crush the National Movement, the British sent many extremist leaders like **Tilak, V. O. Chidambaram Pillai** to jail. But in 1909, the Government introduced the Minto-Marley Reforms, to conciliate the Moderates.

In 1915 Dr. Annie Besant supported by Tilak who was just released from prison launched the Home Rule Movement. The moderates and extremists came together thanks to the effort of Dr. Besant. But Tilak died in 1920. Soon the leadership of the Indian National Movement passed into the hands of Mahatma Gandhi. It was a turning point in our Freedom Struggle.

NON-VIOLENT REVOLUTION

Mahatma Gandhi

We have hiterto studied various revolutions to achieve freedom and social change in various countries. In our country a wonderful but effective method to achieve freedom and social change was adopted by **Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi.**

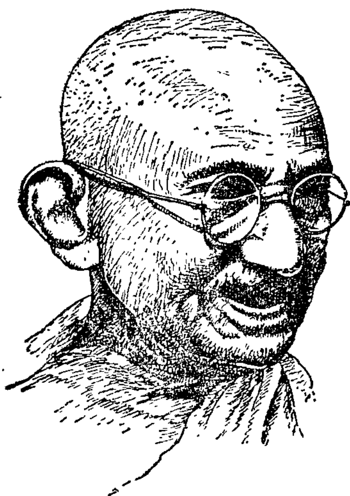


Fig. 38. Mahatma Gandhi

Gandhiji believed that freedom could be won by non-violence. The way to achieve social and political change was through Satyagraha or Soul-force. Like the Buddha and Jesus, Gandhiji said 'Men should learn to love their

enemies and resist in a non-violent way cruelty and injustice.'

When the First World War broke out he worked for the Allied cause. Thereby he showed his loyalty to the British. He hoped to gain freedom for India as the British gift of gratitude for India's services. After the War the British Government introduced the **Montford Reforms** with a view to give political power to Indians in stages. But the Congress was not satisfied with these reforms. When Gandhiji saw there was no change of heart on the part of the British, he took an active part in the struggle for Independence. His policy towards the British was very much influenced by the events that took place in the Punjab in 1919.

At Amritsar there occured a terrible tragedy. A crowd of about six to ten thousand unarmed people who had gathered in **Jallian Wallabagh** were fired on by troops under the orders of a British Commander Col. DYER. About a thousand people were killed. Gandhiji was shocked at the Jallian Wallah Massacre. He lost all his faith in the fair play of the British. He now took over the leadership of the congress and guided the National Movement.

Gandhiji's Freedom Movement had three phases. The first was the **Non-Co-operation Movement** started in 1920. The second was the **Civil Disobedience Movement** of 1930 and the third was the **Quit India Movement** of 1942.

In 1920 A.D., Gandhiji started the Non-co-operation Movement. It was to proceed in stages, beginning with giving up of British titles, to be followed by the

boycott of legislatures and law courts and educational institutions. Schools and Colleges were deserted. Many Indians had given up their jobs.

Gandhiji insisted that there should be no violence. But at Chauri Chaura a violent crowd burnt down a police station and killed some police men. Mahatma Gandhi immediately called off the movement. He felt that the Indians were not ripe for freedom. But the merciless Government arrested Gandhiji.

For a few years after Chauri Chaura there was not great activity. But in 1929 under the leadership of **Jawaharlal Nehru**, the Indian National Congress held at Lahore declared in favour of complete independence or Purna Swaraj. To achieve complete independence Gandhiji launched the mighty movement known as the **Civil Disobedience Movement** in 1930. This was the second phase of his Non-violent Movement. In 1930 A. D. Gandhiji started his famous **Salt Satyagraha**. Salt, essential to every one, was heavily taxed. It was completely under Government control. Gandhiji wanted to break the salt law, since it affected every body. He organised a procession to Dandi on the coast of Gujarat to break the salt law by



Fig. 39. Jawaharlal Nehru

manufacturing salt from sea water. It has been called the famous **Dandi March.** Millions of people followed Gandhiji's lead. The Government was alarmed. It arrested and imprisoned thousands of Satyagrahis including Gandhiji. Soon it became a mass movement and it forced the Government to yield. Lord Irwin, the viceroy entered into a pact with Gandhiji, by which all the Satyagrahis were released and the salt satyagraha was stopped. Gandhiji attended the **Second Round Table Conference** in London.

In 1935, a new Government of India Act was passed. For the first time it gave real self-Government to the provinces of British India. Congress fought in the elections and formed its Government, in eight provinces.

In 1939, the second World War broke out. The Indian Government without consulting Indian leaders declared India to be at war with the British enemies. As a protest against this, all the Congress Ministers resigned. During the critical days of World War II, Gandhiji started the Quit India Movement, the third and final phase of his National Non-violent Movement. Gandhiji and other national leaders were imprisoned. There were riots all over the country.

Later on Gandhiji and others were released. Meanwhile **Subash Chandra Bose**, a great Patriot organised an Indian National Army on Foreign Soil and came up to the Eastern Border of India. But his army could not advance further. The war ended in a victory for Britain. The labour Party came to power in Britain. Its Prime Minister **Atlee** sent a Cabinet Mission to India to discuss with Indian leaders plans for granting independence to India. Meantime, the Muslim League

pressed its demand for the setting up of a separate state called Pakistan consisting of a majority of the Muslim people. Communal riots started all over the country. Lord Mounbatten the last viceroy of India saw that partition of India could not be avoided. The leaders of the country finally agreed to the partition. India and Pakistan became independent States according to the Mountbatten plan. On August 15, 1947 our country got freedom.

Mahatma Gandhi, who achieved the freedom of India by Non-violent Ahimsa, Dharma and truth is acclaimed by one and all as **The father of the Indian Nation**.

EFFORTS TOWARDS WORLD PEACE

League of Nations

The people of Europe had experienced so much suffering from the First World War that they longed for peace and were prepared to accept a plan to avert war for all times. In the year 1919 **Woodrow Wilson**, the American President declared the necessity of having some kind of a league for maintaining peace and carried the idea to the peace conference at Versailles. The League of Nations was thus born at Versailles. Though it was started by Woodrow Wilson the Americans did not join it, because the American



Fig. 40. Woodrow Wilson

Senate refused to give permission. The League also excluded the defeated countries as well as Communist Russia.

The members of the League of Nations agreed not to resort war as means of settling inter-national disputes and to maintain peaceful relations with one another. Any member who broke this holy declaration would be considered to have committed an act of war against all the members of the League. The members were asked to act against such an aggressor by cutting off all trade and financial relations with it and sometime even by using force.

The League had three main organs, namely, (1) Assembly (2) Council and (3) Secretariat.

The League had its headquarters at Geneva in Switzerland. The Secretary of the League was called the Secretary General.

The League did very useful work during its life time. It established a permanent court of inter-national justice at the Hague (Holland) and also helped the cause of labour by establishing the International Labour Organisation.

The League of Nations soon became ineffective due to lack of co-operation among its members. It could not prevent Japan, Italy and Germany from forcible occupation of foreign territories.

The Causes for the failure of the League were;

1. The absence of the U. S. A. from the League was a major cause of its failure.

2. Powerful nations like France and England followed their own selfish policy.
3. The League of nations failed to take strong steps when Japan invaded China, Italy occupied Abyssenia and Germany annexed over Austria.
4. Many nations were not members. It was not a league of all the nations of the world.

UNITED NATIONS ORGANISATION

We have learned that the League of Nations failed in its aim. At the end of the Second World War statesmen of the world, keenly felt the need for an organisation to preserve international peace and prosperity. They worked out a plan for such a world body. Winston Churchill of Great Britain, Franklin Roosevelt of U.S.A. and Joseph Stalin of Russia were the master minds behind the establishment of this new organisation. Thus after the end of the World War II, a Charter was drawn up to form the United Nations Organisation on 24th October 1945.

Aims of U. N. O.

The Founding Fathers of the U.N O. had the following aims set forth in the Charter drawn for that purpose at the San Francisco conference attended by the delegates from 50 nations.

1. Maintenance of Internal peace and security.
2. Development of friendly relations among nations.
3. Establishment of co-operation among all the members for solving political economic, social, cultural and humanitarian problems.
4. Promoting respect for human rights and fundamental freedom.

Composition of the U. N. O.

The work of the U. N. O. is carried out by six major organs, several special commissions and through various

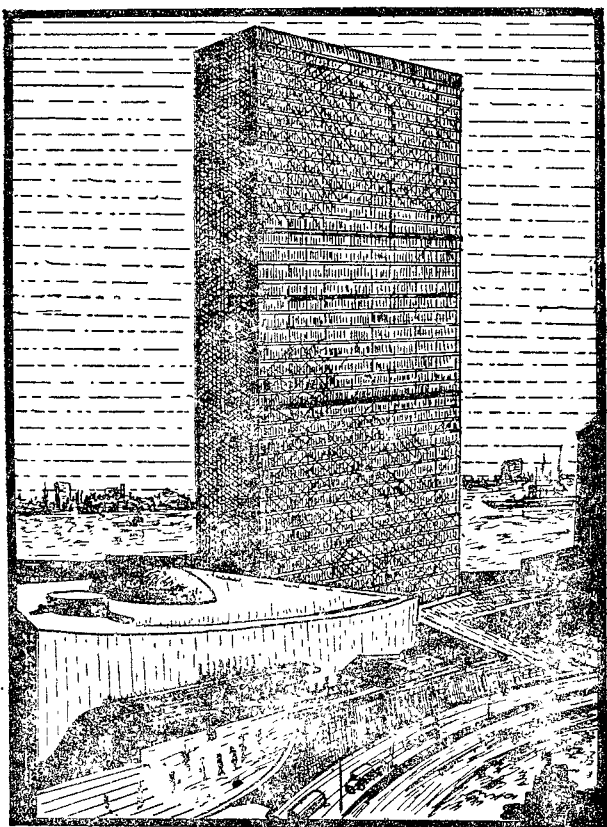


Fig. 41. U. N. O. Building

specialised agencies. The six major organs of the U. N. O. are:

1. The General Assembly.
2. The Security Council.

3: The Economic and Social Council.

4. The Trusteeship Council.

5. The International Court of Justice.

6. The Secretariat.

The General Assembly

The General Assembly is composed of all member countries. To-day there are 157 members. It meets once a year. It can also be specially convened at the request of the Security Council or if the majority of the members want it. In the General Assembly, the representatives of member nations try to settle problems that might otherwise lead to war. It has a right to discuss international problems and suggest remedies It also serves as the parent body of the major organs of the U. N. O. Thus it serves as the biggest world Forum.

The Security Council

It consists of 15 members 5 permanent (the U.S.A. the U. S. S. R. Britain, France and China) and the ten non - permanent members. The non - permanent members are elected by the General Assembly for a two years term. On matters of importance, a decision requires eight votes including the votes of all the five permanent Members. This means that negative vote of one of them can nullify a decision approved by all other members. Such a negative vote is called 'Veto'. The Security Council is the most important organ of the U.N.O. devised for the prevention of aggression in any part of the world and to establish peace and unity among all.

Economic and Social Council

Sometimes conflict on an economic or social matter may lead to war. This council wants to remove the root causes of all wars. It is therefore necessary to promote economic, cultural and social co-operation among nations. Its main funotions are: Planning of economic development. financial and technical assistance to under-developed countries; industrialisation of most backward areas and improvement of Education all over the world. There are many specialised agencies to promote the above aims. They are (I.L.O.) International Labour Organisation (F.A.O.) Food and Agricultural Organisation; (U.N.E.S.C.O.) United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation; International Monetary Fund; World Bank and (W.H.O.) World Health Organisation.

U.N.E.S.C.O. is established to promote Human rights and diffuse knowledge, culture and international understanding among all peoples to help to preserve ancient cultural monuments and rare manuscripts. International Monetary Fund helps to improve trade and commerce. World Bank gives loans to all the countries so as to enable them to improve their economic condition.

International Court of Justice

It consists of fifteen judges chosen by the General Assembly. They will sit for a period of nine years. Disputes relating to different countries can be referred to this court. It has been set up at the Hague in Holland.

Secretariat

It is the organ which looks after the day to day administration of the organisation. This consists of a Secretary General and a large number of staff. It is located near New York. The present Secretary General is Javier Perezde Cuellar.

Achievements of the U.N.O.

1. It was able to stop fighting between Dutch Army and the Nationalist forces of Indonesia and help the formation of the free Indonesian Republic.
2. When there was conflict between North Korea and South Korea the U.N.O. was able to prevent it.
3. It had stopped war in Indo-China.
4. When Britain and France invaded Egypt owing to the nationalisation of the Suez canal, it stopped the aggression.
5. It was able to preserve peace in Congo and Cypres when there was Civil War by stationing an International Force.
6. Recently it has been able to stop fighting in West Asia between the Arabs and Isreal.
7. In the economic and social field, the U. N. O. and its agencies have done commendable service to the world.

FREE STATES OF ASIA AND AFRICA
(After World War II)

The European Nations had conquered most of the Asian and African countries by the end of the nineteenth Century. The people in these countries were exploited

and they lived with out freedom. But after the World War II there was a great movement for independence in the both the continents and most of the countries became free. In the Second World War many European countries became weak. At the same time there was a growth of nationalism in all the Afro-Asian countries. During the last fifty years most of the Afro-Asian countries have become free.

FREE STATES OF ASIA

India

We have studied earlier that India became free due to the Non-violent struggle conducted by Mahatma Gandhi. We became free on the 15th of August 1947. The Constitution of India came into force on 26th January 1950 when India became a Republic. Lord Mountbatten was the first Governor-General of Independent India. Our great national leader, Jawarharlal Nehru, became the first Prime Minister. Later, Sri Rajagopalachari became the Governor-General. When India became a Republic on the 26th January 1950 Dr. Rajendra Prasad became its first President. He was followed by Dr. Radhakrishnan, Dr. Zakir Hussain, Sri V.V.Giri and Fakruddin Ali Ahmed. Thiru Neelam Sanjivi Reddy became President of India in 1977.

After Nehru, Sri Lal Bahadur Sastri became the Prime Minister of India. He was followed by Smt. Indira Gandhi, Sri Moraji Desai and Sri Charan Singh. Now again Smt. Indira Gandhi is our Prime Minister.

India is the biggest democracy in the world to-day. It has its own written constitution. It is secular in nature. The first task was to complete the unification of

India. Many of the Princely States thought of remaining separate. But due to the Iron will and statemanship of **Sardar Vallabai Patel** they joined the Indian Union. Hence he has been called the **Iron man** and **Bismark of India**. Later linguistic provinces were formed. Our foreign policy of Non-alignment is universally .praised. It has not joined any Power Block. India is a member of the U.N.O. It has halped the U.N.O. in establishing World Peace.

Pakistan-Bangala Desh

We have learned earlier that Pakistan was formed out of India as a result of the Mountbatten Plan. It consists of West Punjab, Sind, North Western Frontier Province, Baluchistan and East Bengal. Its first Governor General was **Muhammed Ali Jinna**. Later Pakistan became an Islamic Republic. After the death of Jinna there was dis-unity among politicians. Pakistan came under military rule. During the time of Yahyakhan Mujbhur Rahman became a powerful Leader of East Bengal. Pakistan sent an army to crush Mujbhur Rahman. India helped Mujbhur. Pakistan was defeated. East Bengal became independent under the name of Bangla Desh. Mujbhur became the leader of Bangladesh. But he was soon killed and the country came under Military rule. Zia Ur Rahman became its President. Recently he was also killed.

Burma

Burma is situated to the east of India. She was conquered by the British and remained as an eastern province till 1937. In that year Burma was separated from India.

The Burmese started a national movement to win freedom during the twentieth century. But they did not join with the Indian National Movement, as they wanted a separate independent Burma.

The Japanese conquered Burma during the Second World War. After the defeat of the Japanese, the British recaptured Burma. Soon the British realised that they could no longer keep Burma under their control. So they granted freedom to Burma in 1948. Burma became a free country. Now it is under Military rule.

Sri Lanka

After the World War II Sri Lanka also became free. It set up a democracy. Many elections took place. Now it is ruled by President **Jayawardene**. Unlike India it follows the **Presidential System** where President has got more power than the Cabinet.

Indonesia

Indonesia is made of many islands situated to the South East Asia. The Dutch occupied these islands in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. A National movement was started after the end of World War I. During the Second World War the Japanese defeated the Allies. The Dutch rule came to an end. The Japanese raised the slogan 'Asia for Asians.' It appealed to the people. The Indonesians set up a national Government with the help of the Japanese.

After the World War II the Dutch tried to recapture Indonesia. The Indonesians started a movement for freedom under the able leadership of **Dr. Sukarno**. After a long struggle and bloodshed, the

Dutch granted Independence to Indonesia. Dr. Sukarno, the leader of the freedom struggle became its first President. Later he was removed and a military rule was established under **Dr. Sukarto.**

Indo-China

The countries of **Laos, Kampuchea or Cambodia, Vietnam** were collectively known as Indo-China. France got them under its rule, from the Manchu kings of China during the 19th century. They all became free after the end of World War II. Vietnam was divided into two countries at the 17th Parallel. North Vietnam was under Communist domination. South Vietnam was under the influence of America. To oppose the South Vietnam rulers, a National Liberation Front called **Vietcong** was formed. The Vietcong was gaining ground day by day. In order to check communist influence, the U.S.A. sent its air force to help South Vietnam. But the Americans could not succeed in crushing the growing influence of the communists. At last the American President withdrew all the American trrops as the World opinion was against American interference in Vietnam. Soon after the American withdrawal the Vietcong brought South Vietnam under its control. The two Vietnams were united, with capital at Ho chi minh city. Vietnam is today the most powerful Communist country in South East Asia.

Philiphine islands

The Philiphines which is in the pacific ocean is a cluster of about 7000 islands. The U. S. A. annexed philiphines in 1898. In the year 1934, an act was passed in the U. S. A. to grant Philiphines independence. Due to World War II independence was postponed.

During the war the Japanese captured these islands. But they were freed at the end of the World War. As promised the U.S.A. granted complete independence to the Philiphines. Now Philiphines remain as a Republic.

Korea

As a result of the Russia-Japanese war Korea became a part of the Japanese Empire. At the end of the Second World War it became independent, but it was divided into two parts at the 38th Parallal Lattitude. North Korea was Communist while South Korea was under American influence. In 1951 North Korea attacked South Korea. To prevent it from spreading into a global war, the U.N.O. intervened and brought peace. The capital of North Korea is **Panyang** and the capital of South Korea is **Seoul.**

Israel

At the end of the World War I Palastine became a mandatory state of Britain. The Jews were allowed to settle there in large numbers. At the end of World War II Palastine was divided into **Jordan** and **Israel.** Isreal was a Jewish Republic while Jordan was ruled by an Arab monarchs. Jews came from different parts of the world and settled in their old country. The Arabs did not like the formation of Israel. There was tension between Israel and the Arab States. In 1967, what is known as the Six Days War, the Israelite army destroyed the Arab armies. Israel-Arab tension resulted again in a war which began in October 1973. It ended after two weeks on account of the intervention of the U.N.O. Recently Egypt and Israel made a peace pact. But the other Arab countries are trying to crush Israel.

Malaysia and Singapore

Malaysia and Singapore became independent from British rule after the World War II. Malaya became a monarchy. There is a Sultan who is a nominal ruler but real power is in the hands of the Prime Minister. Its present name is Malaysia because it consists of Malaya, Sabah and Sarawak. The capital of Malaysia is **Kulalampur.**

Singapore parted from Malaysia and formed into a Republic. As Singapore is situated on the sea route linking the pacific and the Indian Oceans it is flourishing economically.

AFRICAN NATIONALISM

The Second World War helped the growth of African Nationalism. Most of the North African countries had became battle grounds during the War. The Africans, saw that the Europeans were not as strong as they believed. They got self confidence. The Indian National Movement and the way in which many Asian countries became free encouraged them to work for their independence. As a result of their efforts many parts of Africa became free after the Second World War. More than fifty nations gained independence. Important among them were **Egypt, Sudan, Ghana, Morocco, Algeria, Zaire, Tanzania, Nigeria, Kenya, Uganda** and **Somalia.**

It was Britain which first gave Freedom to an African State. This was Ghana. When Ghana became a member of the U. N. O. Africans were delighted. In 1960 Nigeria became free. In 1963—64 Kenya, Zambia and Tanzania got freedom. The British Dominions of

South Africa ruled by the Boers followed the Cruel Policy of Apartheid or racial tyranny. Negroes were treated there as second class citizens. Since Britian and U.N.O. refused to agree to this policy, South Africa left the Common wealth and declared itself as an independent country. France followed Britain in liberating many African countries. French Congo, French West Africa, Nigeria, Senegal and Madagascar (Malagassy) became free.

Algeria which is situated in the northern Africa was under French domination. The French Premier De Gaulle gave Algeria independence in the year 1962.

In 1960 Congo became free from Belgian domination. But soon a civil war broke out. The U. N. O. sent an International Force to establish peace. Now Congo remains as a prosperous republic.

Rhodesia, a British colony followed the policy of Apartheid. Recently due to the influence of Britain, elections were conducted. The Africans won the election. Now it is a free nation ruled by the Africans. Its present name is Zimbabwe.

Due to racial, tribal, economic and other difficult problems most of the African countries remain under Military rule.

QUESTIONS

I Fill in the blanks with suitable words :

1. The Indian National congress was formed in the year ———.
2. ——— and ——— were two groups founded in the congress and they were led by ——— and ———.

3. Gandhiji started the non-co-operation movement in the year ———.
4. The famous march ——— began as part of the Salt Satyagraha.
5. The Quit India Movement was launched in the year ———.
6. First Governor General of Free India was ———.
7. First Prime-Minister of Free India was ———.
8. ——— was called the Bismarck of India.
9. India became Republic on ———.
10. The League of Nations was formed due to the effort of ———.
11. ——— was formed at the end of the II World war to maintain peace.
12. The ——— consists of all the member nations of the U. N. O.
13. International Court of Justice was set up at ———.
14. The present president of Sri Lanka is ———.
15. Indo-china consits of ——— ——— ———.

II Write short answers :

1 Who was called the "Father of Japan" ?
2. What is meant by 'Yellow peril'
3. Where did Japan defeat the Russian war-ships ?
4. What were the principles of Dr. Sunyatsen ?
5. On whose philosophy Lenin's political ideas were based ?
6. Explain the movement started by the Gandhiji to achieve freedom.
7. Where and by whom was the League of Nations set up ?

8. What are the basic ideas of U. N. O. ?

9. What do you mean by 'Veto' ?

10. Name the Afro and Asian countries which have got freedom after the Second World War ?

III Long answers are required :

1. Explain the 'Meiji Restoration.

2. Describe the part played by Lenin in the Russian Revolution ?

3. What were the causes for the failure of the League of Nations ?

4. Trace the history of the Indian National movement ?

5. What are the aims and achievements of U. N. O. ?

Practical Work

1. Indicate on the map the Free states of Asia and Africa at the end of the Second World War ?

2. Collect the names and pictures of present Afro-Asian leaders.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

B. C. 2000	Aryan invasion of India.
A. D. 570	Birth of Muhammad the Prophet.
A. D. 622	Hejira
A. D. 11th to 16th century	Middle Ages.
A. D. 7th century	Pallava rule at Kanchi.
A D. 9th to the 12th century	Imperial Cholas of Tanjavur.
A. D. 1336	Foundation of the city of Vijayanagar.
A. D. 1347	Foundation of the Bahmani Kingdom.
A. D. 1565	Battle of Talikota.
A. D. 16th century 1526-1707	Mughal rule in India.
A. D. 1368-1614	Ming Dynasty in China.
A. D. 1644-1911	Manchu Dynasty in China.
A. D. 1643-1715	Louis XIV of France.
A. D. 1689-1725	Peter the Great of Russia.
A. D. 1740-1786	Frederick the Great of Prussia.
A. D 1775-1783	Amercian War of Independence.
A. D. 1789	French Revolution.
A. D. 1769-1821	Napoleon.
A. D. 1871	Unificiation of Germany.
A. D. 18th to 19th century.	Industrial and Agrarian Revolutions.
A. D. 1868	Meiji Restoration.
A. D. 1911	Chinese Revolution.
A. D. 1939-1945	Second World War.
A. D. 1945 Oct. 24	Foundation of the U. N. O.
A. D. 1947 Aug. 15	India gets freedom.



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